

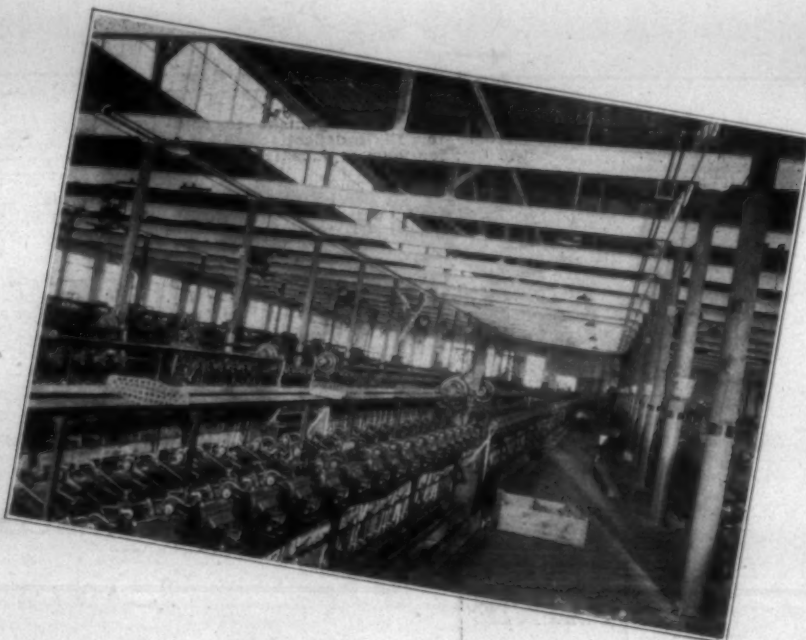
Commercial

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 28

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1925

NUMBER 5



Another Nice, New Mill Starts Right!

The new Worth Mills at Fort Worth, Texas, had their BAHNSON Humidifiers installed as soon as the building was ready.

Will your humidifying equipment give you enough moisture for efficient work during the hot summer months?

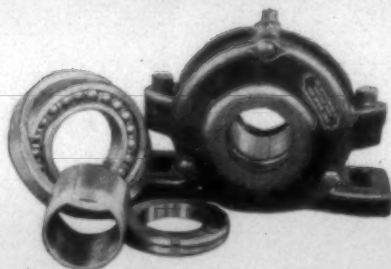
If you didn't get started right, let us help you now.

The Bahnson Company

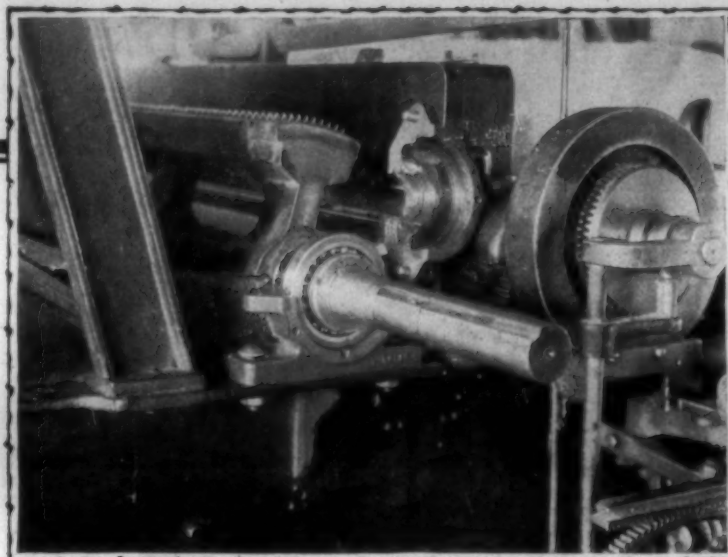
Humidification Engineers

Winston-Salem, N. C.

New York Office: 93 Worth Street



Typical Fafnir Ball Bearing Beater Box. Contains Fafnir adapter-type ball bearings, embodying the Fafnir principle of unit-alignment to compensate for shaft deflection. This is the box for your replacements.



Fafnir Beater Box on Kitson Picker in the Pacolet Mfg. Co., New Holland, Ga. Note split box, permitting easy removal of shaft and bearing

What Fafnir Ball Bearing Beater Boxes Can Do For Your Pickers

1. **Cleanliness.** Grease-packed housings eliminate oil leaking out into grid bars and onto floor.
2. **Fire Prevention.** No hot boxes and no inflammable, oily waste on floors.
3. **Lubricant and Labor Saving.** Greasing only every two months.
4. **Maintained Beater Shaft Settings.** No wear in ball bearings gives better beating and more uniform lap.
5. **Starting Load Reduced 50 Per Cent.** Longer Life for belts and motors—no fuses blown out.
6. **Power Saving.** About 3-4 H. P. per beater.

You can replace plain bearing beater boxes with Fafnir Ball Bearing Boxes with no machining of seat or new bolt holes. Write us for specifications.

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Applications
for
Every Kind
of
Textile
Machinery

THE FAFNIR BEARING COMPANY

New Britain, Conn.

Makers of high grade ball bearings—
the most complete line of types and sizes in America

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FAFNIR

BALL BEARINGS

HOUGHTON

Man, Gentleman and Superman Why?

Chas. E. Carpenter,

Near Editor

A prominent Southern Daily Newspaper announced in headlines, "Prohibition Agents invade a Hotel, disguised as Gentlemen."

Now, what do you think of that?

If a man is a real he man, he is the greatest work of God.

He does not require either affixes or suffixes.

Entirely too much importance is being placed upon what is known as "Culture."

Education is supposed to create culture and refinement and make of a man a "Gentleman."

Bosh!

A man is a man because of what he does for the rest of humanity.

A man may know as much as Aristotle, but if he does not apply his knowledge for the benefit of the human race, he does not amount to much.

The cobbler who can repair a pair of shoes so that it will last 50% longer, is of more use to the World than the best educated collegian who ever existed, who does not apply his knowledge for the benefit of mankind.

The superman is the man who does most for his fellow man. There is no other sort of superman.

The Overseer who aids in the production of better quality products and makes a happier life for the workingmen under him, is of more account to the World than all of the theoretical philosophers who ever lived.

We do not need more gentlemen, or more supermen, but what we do need is a better general recognition of real manly, he men.

So now that I have that out of my system, I want to say to you that I talk this way every month in my little publication, known as *The HOUGHTON LINE* and if you like to read this sort of thing, you may have your name placed upon the mailing list of *The LINE*, by filling out the following coupon.

As we will die cut a stencil with your address on it, please write plainly.

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AND IN EVERY OTHER TEXTILE MANUFACTURING CENTER OF THE WORLD

Oils and Leathers for the Textile Industry

FACTORY MUTUAL INSURANCE

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SUPPOSE, for a minute, that your factory will be one of those that will be destroyed by fire this year. Of course it is insured, and within a few days you will have a check that represents the factory you had a few days before.

What you will really want then will be the factory, the product, and the customers you had a few days before.

What would happen to your business in the year or more necessary to rebuild it?

Today the better class of industrial properties are insured in the Factory Mutual Insurance Companies and are preferred risks—practically immune from fire by reason of the improvements and system of inspection that our engineers have developed after 90 years of fire prevention work. At the same time insurance is furnished at an average cost of 4c per \$100.

You want to maintain your business. Why not call on our representative for full information about FIRE PREVENTION INSURANCE?

Firemen's Mutual Insurance Company

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

NEW YORK · CLEVELAND

Southern Representative

G. H. STEUART

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Can you get a check cashed in a strange bank?



A manufacturer says

Small Print, Garfield 1121

Logan Hosiery Company
Manufacturers of Full Fashioned Silk Hosiery
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PHILADELPHIA, PA.

November 28, 1924.

Kaumagraph Company,
350 West 31st Street,
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

Ever since manufacturing Kalonia Blue Line Hosiery we have found that Kaumagraph dry transfers afford the proper means of identification of our merchandise.

This stamp insures the users of Blue Line Hosiery against substitutions of inferior qualities of hose.

We safely recommend Kaumagraph dry transfers for any product on which a mark of distinction is required.

Yours very truly,
LOGAN HOSEY COMPANY
Harry Keithhold
Secretary

HL/X

In a strange place, you realize to what an extent you are judged by appearance.

So are goods—your goods. This is demonstrated by the fact that many firms mention how particularly helpful the Kaumagraph-mark is in their export business.

People in distant countries may not know much about a concern but when they see a handsome, important-looking trademark on the goods, they at once are made to think favorably of the manufacturer.

The Kaumagraph way of marking is an improvement for these important reasons:

- it is easy and quick to apply
- the result is a neat, handsome mark
- the print lasts

Our new lithographic department now enables manufacturers to get their labels, hang tickets, etc., and transfers all from the same source.

Write to us for full information about this service and for sample markings of the transfer itself.

KAUMAGRAPH COMPANY

Established 1903

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Canadian Branch, Kaumagraph Limited, Paris, Ontario
New York Boston Chicago
Philadelphia Paris, France

Trademark your textiles, hosiery, etc., with
Kaumagraphs

KAUMAGRAPH CO.,
350-356 West 31st St.,
New York City.

Please send full information about
Kaumagraphs with samples.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

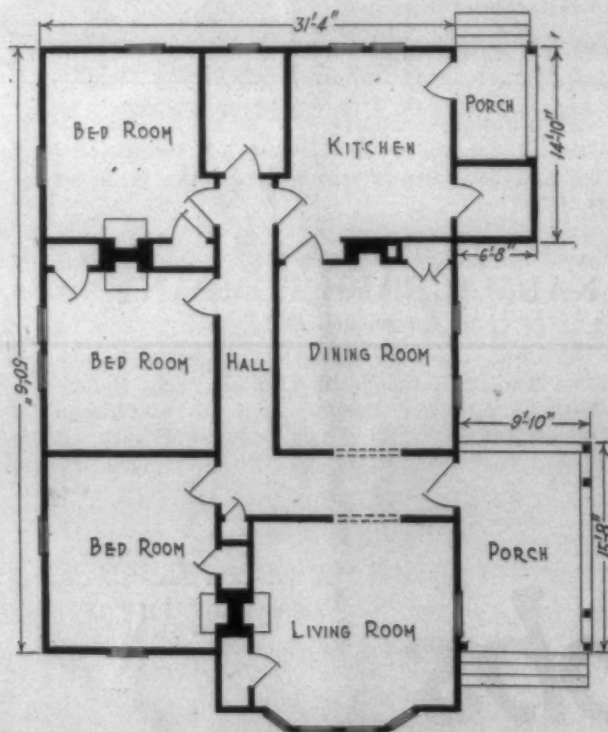
S. T. B. 4-2-25

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new Southern Worst-
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Most delays on construction contracts can be avoided by careful advance planning. Our business is systematized. We can give you action on housing contracts entrusted to us. Your houses will be ready for occupancy when promised. It is significant that the people who are most familiar with Minter Homes buy most of them. In the City of Greenville and its suburbs, we can point to 778 Minter Homes of all types erected in a little over two years for the people who know most about the Minter System of Building and the prompt erection service we give on our contracts.

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Greenville, South Carolina

Minter Homes Corp.
Huntington, West Virginia

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOLUME 28

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1925

NUMBER 5

Some Aspects of Textile Design

I AM going to try and give you a brief outline of the cotton industry going back early to history. For much of the data I am going to use I am indebted to the statistics compiled by Mr. Perry Walton for John S. Lawrance of Boston.

From this source we learn that the tale of fabrics is older than recorded history. Prehistoric man, so that archaeologists tell us, had garments made from fabrics that he, in his rude way, had spun, woven, ornamented and dyed.

At the beginning of the Stone Age we find that savage races in different parts of the world wove fabrics, thus proving that the art sprung up independently in different places.

By the time of the Bronze Age, rude spindles and looms were employed and the art had advanced to a stage where they worked designs into their fabrics with needle and thread. The warp would be stretched between two parallel poles suspended between upright posts and the weft threads drawn through with some rude form of needle and beaten together with a stick. Seated on the ground with no pattern, save that in the mind's eye, designs and quaint figures were worked in the fabric with threads of beautiful colors.

One Chinese tradition has it that silk weaving was practiced in Kiang Nan, China in 2640 B. C. Another is that cotton originated in India, and that shawls and carpets were first woven in Persia. The Egyptians wove fabrics of wonderful excellence fully 3,000 years B. C. and the dwellers along the Nile wove linen cloth of a fineness that is still unequalled. One Egyptian mummy was found to be wrapped in linen cloth containing 540 warp threads to the inch, and they also used cotton as their tombs attest. We have references in the Bible to the art of spinning and weaving and it is impossible to tell just when it really began. King Solomon tells us that the people of India used cotton in making fabrics.

When we come to recorded history we find that the people of the east were weaving, with much skill, wool, flax, cotton and silk. It is hard to tell which of these materials were used, first, but it is safe to say that it was probably wool as they owned large flocks of shepp. How-

ever, cotton has been the staple fabric of the east for thousands of years.

Alexander brought cotton from India in 500 B. C. and Italy, Spain and England doubtless imported cotton from Arab tribes at a very early date.

The art of making fabrics was practiced at a prehistoric date in North and South America and seems to have developed independently of the rest of the world. The ancient Mexicans and Peruvians wove cloth with a very smooth finish, and we find, in museums, some very fine fabrics made by them showing that they had reached considerable skill in designing and weaving. Using bright colors and weaving both sides of the cloth alike.

The fabrics woven by the Peruvians and those found in the tombs of Egyptian kings are very much alike and show that the art had reached about the same level in both places. Fabrics made by the Incas are at least a thousand years old and are beautiful today, showing that they knew how to use dyes.

As civilization spread from the East to West, Asia and Egypt passed to Greece, Italy, Spain and the rest of Europe their higher form of spinning and weaving. Later Germany had obtained the art and her people were secretly practicing it in caves and vaults, either from fear of it becoming known, or, being warlike people were too proud to have it said that they labored at the loom.

England and Northern Europe received the knowledge from Germany. When William the Conqueror invaded England in 1066, he found the Angles and Saxons already spinning and weaving wool with considerable skill, although they had not obtained the high level of the Continental work, particularly that of the people of France and Flanders. The invasion brought a large immigration to England and the many Flemings who settled in the western part of England along the Irish Coast raised the level of spinning and weaving in England and made that part of England a great seat of the industry. Henry I and Queen Elizabeth encouraged the Flemish weavers to settle in England.

Christopher Columbus in his journal under the date of October 12, 1492 gives us the first reference to cotton in America. He describes the natives of Watlings Island, where he first landed, as bringing skeins of cotton thread out to the ship. He also says that the native beds and bags for holding things were like nets made of cotton and that the married women wore breeches made of cotton. This is interesting because it shows that at this time the American natives not only raised cotton but wove it into fabrics.

Magellan found the natives of Brazil using cotton lint for making beds in 1519 when he circumnavigated the globe.

Even in those early days it is very evident that they were interested in getting a better finished product and also in improving the raw material.

To the invention of the Jacquard loom, which made it possible to weave into fabrics of all kinds beautiful and intricate designs, we owe much. The inventor, Joseph Jacquard, by combining the best parts of his predecessor's inventions, around the year 1804, completed the first machine to do practical design weaving.

This Jacquard loom had cleverly arranged weighted strings which passed over a pulley and fell into perforated cards. Every motion changed the position of these strings and allowed some of them to go through the holes and in this way draw up the warp thread so that it was skipped by the warp while others would strike the card and leave their strands in place to be regularly woven. At the time of his death in 1834, there were about 30,000 Jacquard looms in operation in the city of Lyons.

Most of the machinery used in the textile mills today involve the principles of these early inventions, though many of the details have been improved and modified and extra parts added which have greatly increased the labor saving and productive capacity of the machines.

The factory system, as we understand it today, did not exist until the steam engine was invented. To

be sure, there were, groups of men working together to manufacture fabrics which were to be sold but they were rare.

The textile industry in America began also as soon as the first settlers landed. They were forced to depend very largely upon themselves and as many of them knew how to spin and weave when they left England, they practiced this in their homes.

Cotton was raised in the State of Virginia in 1621 and the price quoted for it was eightpence a pound. One of the first shipments of cotton into the colonies, that is, large shipments, was in 1683. South Carolina and Georgia raised some cotton up to 1749 but people were inclined to regard it as a garden plant rather than for the cotton itself. Cultivation on a systematic scale did not begin until after the Revolution.

There is one thing that I want to mention here in regard to silk being raised in the United States, as silk is so closely identified with the cotton industry in the present day; James I, of England became very interested in the cultivation of silk in Virginia, and in 1619 he ordered silk worms to be shipped to that colony encouraging the people to cultivate them in place of tobacco. He offered bounties for the silk produced and placed penalties for the failure to plant mulberry trees. The industry was fairly well established and continued until 1666 when the bounty was withdrawn, and then it rapidly decreased.

About twenty Yorkshire families settled at Rowley about 1683 and they have the distinction of manufacturing the first cloth in the United States as well as erecting the first mill.

By the 18th century the colonists of New England and New York had attained considerable skill in textile manufacturing.

Cotton manufacturing in Rhode Island began in 1788.

Samuel Slater has rightfully been called the father of the American cotton industry, for to him more than to any one else was due the construction and first successful operation in America of Arkwright system of cotton machinery. It is rather interesting to note that even in those early times they were just as careful about their methods be-

(Continued on Page 34)

Cotton Goods Output For 1923

DURING 1923, there were produced in the United States 8,264,219,579 square yards of cotton piece goods, according to figures just made public by the Department of Commerce.

This is the largest production of cotton cloths ever recorded by Government census, and is an increase of 23.3 per cent over that for 1921, which was 6,630,720,000 square yards. The production in 1919 was 6,232,842,000 square yards and, during 1914, was 6,813,544,000 square yards.

This indicates that 1923 made the real stride forward in cotton cloth production, reflecting not only increased machinery installations, but also the great amount of night operation among cotton mills during that year.

Undoubtedly this is one of the answers to the question of what has been wrong with the cotton industry for the past 15 months or more. A considerable increase in production at a time when the per capita consumption was probably at the lowest point in the history of the business.

The trend toward novelty fabrics, and mixtures with silk and artificial silk, was evident in 1923, according to the production figures. On the other hand, there was what is now known to have been unwarranted increase in the manufacture of print cloths, gingham, drills, twills and sateens, denims and some other cloths which would come in this category.

The outstanding feature of the Department of Commerce report reflecting the novelty trend, is the increase over 1921 of 312.6 per cent in the production of cloths "composed of cotton and silk, or other vegetable fiber and silk (except silk-striped shirtings)." Goods in this class, manufactured in 1923, totalled 150,848,235 square yards, which compares with 36,558,908 square yards in 1921 and 51,405,000 square yards in 1919.

If any census figures are to be taken for 1924, they would probably show a further large increase in the production of goods composed of cotton and silk or artificial silks.

The production of sheetings, during 1923, was not materially changed from that of 1921, an increase of 5.9 per cent, being 1,695,520,069 square yards, as compared with 1,600,998,979 square yards for 1921. There is a market reflection in that the value of the sheetings produced in 1923 was 31.7 per cent greater than during 1921; \$208,338,025 compared with \$158,216,314.

Sheeting production was more important, back in 1914, when it was 2,665,627,000 square yards, although the value then was but \$133,332,000. In 1919, the sheeting production was 1,368,946,000 square yards.

Print Cloth Output Up 36.3 Per Cent

Print cloth production for 1923 was 1,578,196,293 square yards, an increase of 36.3 per cent over 1921,

when it was 1,157,680,495 square yards, and comparing with the 1919 output of 997,485,000 square yards.

Value of print cloths produced showed an increase of 75.6 per cent over 1921, being \$144,054,051 as against \$82,038,617.

Big increase in the manufacture of voiles is also noted for 1923, being 56.1 per cent over 1921—134,708,905 square yards as against 86,285,231 square yards. The increase in value is 74.1 per cent, being \$19,188,992 for 1923, and \$11,021,451 for 1921.

In drills, the production of 1923 was one-half more than that of 1921, an increase of 57.7 per cent. During 1923, there were 303,420,862 square yards of drills made, comparing with 191,715,280 square yards for 1921. Yet, in 1919, the production of drills was 314,822,000 square yards and, in 1914, 289,970,000 square yards.

The value of drills made in 1923 was more than double that of 1921, an increase of 111.6 per cent, being \$46,761,510 compared with \$22,031,291 for 1921, \$73,254,000 for 1919, and \$21,257,000 for 1914.

Ginghams Reached Peak.

Ginghams probably reached peak production during 1922, being 571,664,554 square yards, which compared with 536,608,509. The increase was but 6.9 per cent, but it came at a time when the demand for gingham was being lost in the shuffle of fashion, and the increase in production really should have been a decided decrease. Production of gingham during 1924, therefore, had to drop off very materially.

In 1919, there were 368,208,000 square yards of gingham produced and, in 1914, there were 489,661,000 square yards.

Denim manufacture made a new high record in 1923, 225,640,344 square yards, compared with 168,126,957 square yards for 1921 and 166,698,000 for 1919. The increased in yardage for 1923 was 34.3 per cent over 1921.

The ticking production in 1923 was 53,499,190 square yards, an increase of 9.6 per cent over the 46,524,741 for 1921; and comparing with 53,683,000 for 1919.

Silk-Striped Shirtings.

Silk-striped shirtings in 1923 totalled 78,685,447 square yards, or 53 per cent over the 51,413,734 for 1921, and compared with 33,866,000 square yards for 1919.

Shirtings (not silk-striped) reached a square yardage of 254,129,726, which compared with 249,306,167 for 1921; and 318,264,000 for 1919.

Cloth in the cheese cloth class, produced in 1923, totalled 402,312,139 square yards, or 46.7 per cent higher than the 274,255,642 for 1921, and compared with 239,866,000 for 1919.

The increase in production of cotton flannels, including canton flannels, flannelettes and blanketings, was 29.4 per cent being 381,-

396,884 square yards for 1923, as compared with 294,717,750 for 1921; 268,068,000 for 1919, and 263,862,000 for 1914.

Twills and Sateens.

Twills and sateens made in 1923 were 489,380,066 square yards, as compared with 384,635,533 in 1921, 424,478,000 in 1919, and 392,109,000 in 1914.

There was a big increase in the manufacture of tapestries—98.6 per cent greater than for 1921, being 20,683,704 square yards, compared with 10,414,035 for 1921. However, the production in 1919 was larger, being 21,706,000 square yards. In 1914, it was 10,138,000 square yards.

Pile fabrics increased considerably in production. Of plushes, velvets, velveteens, etc., there were 27,710,667 square yards turned out in 1923, or 140.7 per cent over the 11,510,406 for 1921. In 1919, 20,321,000 square yards were produced.

In corduroys, 27,388,676 square yards were produced in 1923, or 67.5 per cent over the 16,355,725 for 1921.

In 1919, 19,863,000 square yards were produced.

A trend of the times is the increase of 49.8 per cent in the production of sheets and pillow cases, and the decrease of 32.4 per cent in the manufacture of pillow tubings.

The square yardage in sheets and pillow cases during 1923 was 32,099,010, as compared with 21,421,807 for 1921 and 20,817,000 for 1919.

In the pillow tubings, 17,286,049 for 1923 compared with 28,116,000 for 1921.

Production of piques in recent years tells an interesting story, another of the reflections of fashion. There were produced 10,576,576 square yards during 1923, 19,932,144 during 1921, and 78,855,000 for 1919.

Duck figures show considerable decreases in production of numbered duck, but material increase in the ounce duck.

In detail, the statistics of production of cotton goods for 1923 and comparison with 1921, follow in the adjoining columns.

		1923	1921	% of Inc. (a)
Total value		\$1,901,125,703	\$1,278,220,831	48.7
Woven goods (over 12 inches in width)	Pounds	2,202,158,953	1,741,591,232	26.4
	Sq. yds.	8,264,219,579	6,703,835,942	23.3
	Value	\$1,398,901,764	\$956,731,860	46.2
Sheetings	Pounds	409,492,151	381,352,105	7.4
	Sq. yds.	1,695,520,069	1,600,998,979	5.9
	Value	\$208,338,025	\$158,216,314	31.7
Pillow tubing	Pounds	5,760,219	8,317,137	-30.7
	Sq. yds.	17,286,049	28,116,000	-38.1
	Value	\$3,347,319	\$4,948,836	-32.4
Print cloth	Pounds	258,956,432	201,708,640	28.4
	Sq. yds.	1,578,196,293	1,157,680,495	26.3
	Value	\$144,054,051	\$82,038,617	75.6
Voiles	Pounds	16,153,117	10,251,472	57.6
	Sq. yds.	134,708,905	86,285,231	56.1
	Value	\$19,188,992	\$11,021,451	74.1
Tobacco, cheese, butter, bunting and bandage cloths	Pounds	31,663,480	22,431,096	41.2
	Sq. yds.	402,312,139	274,255,642	46.7
	Value	\$20,110,478	\$10,023,745	100.6
Lawns, nainsooks, cambrics and similar muslins	Pounds	56,965,110	53,815,618	5.9
	Sq. yds.	367,209,215	392,203,289	-6.4
	Value	\$57,277,453	\$58,408,313	-1.9
Mosquito netting and tarlatan	Pounds	3,850,321	2,218,285	66.1
	Sq. yds.	37,383,959	38,057,754	-1.8
	Value	\$2,773,926	\$1,521,436	82.3
Ginghams	Pounds	118,123,767	111,586,693	5.9
	Sq. yds.	571,664,554	536,608,509	6.5
	Value	\$99,697,821	\$87,983,968	13.3
Shirtings (not silk-striped)	Pounds	66,032,887	58,284,775	13.3
	Sq. yds.	254,129,726	249,306,167	1.9
	Value	\$47,742,592	\$39,540,992	20.7
Pique (except shirtings)	Pounds	17,471,454	10,747,097	62.6
	Sq. yds.	78,685,447	51,413,734	53.0
	Value	\$22,983,127	\$12,170,872	88.3
Drills	Pounds	1,978,965	3,863,736	-49.8
	Sq. yds.	10,576,576	19,932,144	-46.9
	Value	\$2,025,524	\$3,424,626	-40.9
Twills and sateens	Pounds	105,309,534	70,999,578	48.3
	Sq. yds.	303,420,862	191,715,280	57.7
	Value	\$46,761,510	\$22,031,291	111.6
Ticks	Pounds	152,797,166	111,077,877	37.6
	Sq. yds.	489,380,066	384,635,533	24.2
	Value	\$91,689,275	\$51,834,924	72.6
Denims	Pounds	20,428,417	18,022,566	35.6
	Sq. yds.	53,499,190	46,524,741	9.6
	Value	\$11,452,767	\$9,189,118	48.8
Osnaburgs	Pounds	123,518,010	89,757,975	37.6
	Sq. yds.	225,640,344	168,126,957	34.3
	Value	\$60,949,235	\$30,677,366	98.8
Cotton flannel (canton flannel, flannelettes, and blanketings)	Pounds	49,988,195	45,187,728	10.6
	Sq. yds.	109,101,142	100,039,127	9.1
	Value	\$19,539,170	\$11,767,447	66.0
Cottonades and cotton worsteds	Pounds	124,224,670	87,635,635	41.8
	Sq. yds.	381,396,884	294,717,750	29.4
	Value	\$69,635,301	\$37,690,967	84.8
Tire duck	Pounds	10,840,212	11,844,625	-10.2
	Sq. yds.	20,952,012	22,979,531	-12.4
	Value	\$6,167,047	\$5,843,100	4.1

		1923	1921	% of Inc. (a)
Cord fabrics for tires	Pounds	62,858,718	56,056,431	14.3
	Sq. yds.	68,258,927	51,732,845	32.0
	Value	\$42,324,027	\$57,738,475	-26.2
Tire fabrics other than duck and cord	Pounds	60,269,377		
	Sq. yds.	100,727,166	40,190,848	148.4
	Value	\$39,631,780		
ounce duck (except tire)	Pounds	39,558,849	43,933,691	260.3
	Sq. yds.	57,569,014	\$43,913,959	45.2
	Value	\$24,123,826		
Numbered duck (except tire)	Pounds	79,921,485	61,040,975	30.9
	Sq. yds.	139,221,366	97,033,262	43.5
	Value	\$42,766,224	\$21,792,633	96.2
Bagging	Pounds	31,333,334	35,804,467	-12.5
	Sq. yds.	27,862,308	38,166,796	-27.0
	Value	\$14,397,179	\$13,149,213	9.5
Bags made from fabrics woven by same establishment	Pounds	25,994,215		
	Sq. yds.	113,603,461	21,732,756	107.4
	Value	\$13,354,258		
Tapestries	Pounds	19,068,727	92,835,998	74.4
	Sq. yds.	48,314,025	\$6,760,998	184.3
	Value	\$5,862,923		
Plashes, velvets, velveteens, etc.	Pounds	9,841,684	5,892,520	67.0
	Sq. yds.	20,683,704	10,414,035	98.6
	Value	\$20,899,297	\$13,922,074	50.1
Corduroys	Pounds	24,061,745	10,128,036	137.5
	Sq. yds.	27,710,667	11,510,406	140.7
	Value	\$35,620,967	\$14,438,843	146.7
Turkish towels and toweling	Pounds	13,809,672	10,809,879	27.8
	Sq. yds.	27,388,676	16,355,725	67.5
	Value	\$12,043,062	\$6,699,530	79.8
All other terry weaves	Pounds	26,124,574	20,856,471	25.3
	Sq. yds.	47,445,632	39,244,281	20.9
	Value	\$16,124,679	\$13,755,474	17.2
Towels and toweling, wash cloths, bath mats, and wiping and polishing cloths (except pile fabrics)	Pounds	1,487,771	1,580,142	-5.8
	Sq. yds.	3,310,490	3,282,485	0.9
	Value	\$1,089,227	\$840,232	29.6
Bedspreads and quilts (crochet, mar-seilles, and satin)	Pounds	32,414,043	32,180,526	0.7
	Sq. yds.	75,199,965	60,680,384	-6.8
	Value	\$20,567,984	\$17,392,890	18.3
Cotton table damask, in the piece or otherwise	Pounds	19,523,614	16,864,385	15.8
	Sq. yds.	35,690,784	31,827,991	12.1
	Value	\$13,552,257	\$11,001,612	23.2
Sheets and pillow cases	Pounds	15,192,910	14,691,972	1.5
	Sq. yds.	40,905,122	43,120,428	-5.1
	Value	\$10,851,934	\$10,759,951	0.9
Blankets	Pounds	8,554,190	5,977,808	43.1
	Sq. yds.	32,099,010	21,421,807	49.8
	Value	\$6,067,490	\$4,208,475	44.2
Cloth composed of cotton and silk or other vegetable fiber and silk (except silk-striped shirtings)	Pounds	38,333,215	23,222,299	15.4
	Sq. yds.	88,060,112	91,519,600	-3.8
	Value	\$24,712,877	\$21,506,676	14.9
All other woven goods (over 12 inches in width)	Pounds	28,143,672	6,381,697	341.0
	Sq. yds.	150,848,235	36,558,908	312.6
	Value	\$51,323,237	\$14,135,492	263.1
Yarns for sale	Pounds	91,103,051	68,697,322	32.6
	Sq. yds.	428,257,483	250,610,437	22.1
	Value	\$69,953,923	\$46,380,850	50.8
Thread	Pounds	620,725,267	484,218,907	28.2
	Value	\$348,684,605	\$218,555,043	59.5
Twine	Pounds	31,645,537	23,275,618	36.0
	Value	\$55,311,320	\$50,201,996	10.2
Cordage and rope	Pounds	18,696,317	13,440,229	39.1
	Value	\$8,471,580	\$3,978,340	112.9
Batting, wadding, and mattress felts	Pounds	8,402,989	3,853,508	118.1
	Value	\$2,283,726	\$847,449	169.5
Cotton card laps, roping, sliver and rovings	Pounds	95,170,195	49,856,195	90.9
	Value	\$16,646,137	\$5,876,607	183.3
Cotton waste for sale	Pounds	4,584,536	4,342,616	5.6
	Value	\$1,569,593	\$1,063,073	47.6
Old bagging and ties from cotton bales	Pounds	378,640,237	271,775,280	39.3
Amount received for contract work	Value	\$1,727,984	\$730,499	136.5
All other products	Value	\$5,718,110	\$2,642,204	67.0
	Value	\$24,504,998	\$23,285,220	6.2

(a) A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

Of the 1,375 establishments reporting for 1923, 351 were located in North Carolina, 191 in Massachusetts, 152 in South Carolina, 129 in Georgia, 127 in Pennsylvania, 81 in Rhode Island, 61 in Alabama, 49 in New York, 48 in Connecticut, 26 in New Jersey, 20 in Texas, 19 in Tennessee, 17 in New Hampshire, 16 in Maine, 13 in Illinois and Mississippi, 11 in Maryland, eight each in Ohio and Virginia, seven in Wisconsin, five in Kentucky, and the remaining 23 in nine other States.

The statistics for 1923 and 1921 are summarized in the table below. The figures for 1923 are preliminary and subject to such correction as may be found necessary on further examination of the returns:

General Statistics for the Industry: 1923 and 1921.

(a) Not including salaried officers and employees nor proprietors and firm members. Statistics for these classes will be given in final report.

(b) Value of products less cost of materials.

(c) Not reported.

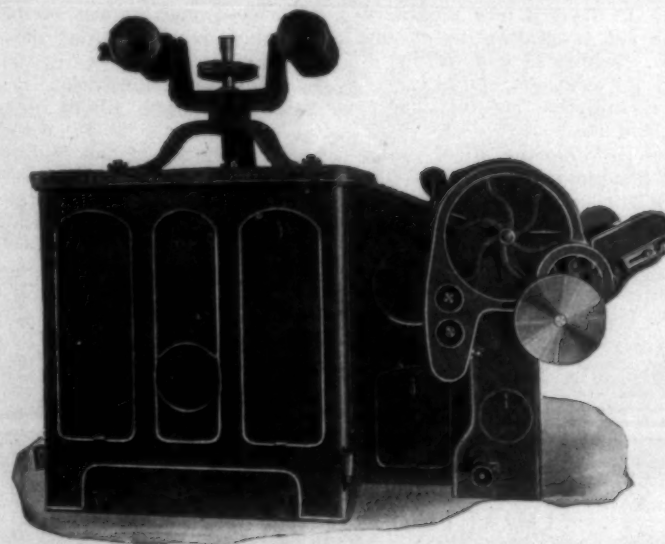
		1923.	1921.	% of Increase
Number of establishments		1,375	1,328	3.5
Wage earners (average number) (a)		471,502	412,058	14.4
Maximum	Apr.	488,303	Dec. 444,854	
Minimum month	Aug.	455	Jan. 374,900	
Per cent of maximum		93.3	84.8	
Wages		\$396,602,644	\$328,226,744	20.8
Cost of materials (including fuel and containers)		\$1,147,372,815	\$707,442,097	62.2
Products, total value		\$1,901,125,703	\$1,278,220,831	48.7
Value added by manufacture (b)		\$753,753,488	\$570,778,724	32.1
Horsepower		2,341,471	(c)	
Coal consumed (tons of 2,000 lbs.)		4,053,115	(c)	

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The Importance of Testing Yarns

By H. D. Martin.

In these days of super-quality competition, there is nothing so important as that of making frequent quality tests of the yarns.

There are several important quality tests which can be made often to keep into closer touch with the quality of the yarns as follows:

1. For the weight and the proper numbering of same.
2. For the breaking strength.
3. For its evenness and freedom from thick and thin places.
4. For its freedom from specks of any nature.
5. For its elasticity.
6. For its uniformity of natural color.
7. For the turns of twist per inch.
8. For its fineness of texture.
9. For its density and compression.
10. For its dryness and regain.
11. For its adaptation to dyeing.
12. For its bleaching qualities.
13. For its evenness of twist.
14. For injuries received after having been made.
15. For its changes after being dyed or bleached.
16. For the direction of twist.

Above are mentioned 16 different tests or examinations to which yarns may be subjected. And yet many mills never go further than the first test, and some of them not even doing this work thoroughly. Other mills include the second

test thus making two tests, but some of these tests are also made in a superficial way. Very few mills go beyond this in the testing of yarns. There are a few mills which make a few of these tests quite thoroughly, especially the first two. It is also quite safe to state that a very small percentage of our mills (if any at all) make a thorough test as per the list given complete.

It is the object of this paper to show the value, or at the least the importance of following the testing of the yarns more fully than usually done among most of our mills.

With reference to test number one. This, of course is a very important test many mills of the larger sizes have been known to lose considerably over \$100 per day when the numbers have gone wild and wide of the standard. The test system in vogue among our more successful mills is to watch and weigh daily all of the finished roving and finished yarns, the weight beams and the weight of the cloth. Moreover, these weights should be reported to the overseer of carding and to the overseer of spinning each day. Likewise the breaking strength of the yarns and the cloth made from the yarns. The testing of the yarns for evenness

that is for its freedom from thick and thin places, and for its freedom from specks is not a general rule among mills. This is rather strange because this test is very easy to make and does not require expensive instruments with which to make such tests. Any mill can make the simple instrument required. It consists merely of a black board say 18 inches long by 12 inches wide. The back of this board should be painted white. In this way the darker yarns may be seen against the white back ground, while the lighter yarns may be seen against the black back ground. This black and white board should have a spindle passing through the center of same. One end may be bent into a crank with which to revolve the board when this central shaft is resting on bearings. This arrangement may even include some form of a traverse motion to cause the yarn as wound from one or two bobbins, to be evenly wound around the board. Soon as the board has been fairly covered with the yarn. The specks may be counted also the thick and thin places. The general appearance of the yarn may also be observed for general cleanliness and for color.

The fifth test as recorded is a very

important one. Elasticity in the yarn is becoming more and more recognized as a most valuable asset to any mill. Yarn without elasticity is practically of no use, because it is brittle and will snap like a fiddle string. It will be lifeless. There will be no give nor take, and a yarn which has no elasticity, is much the same as an automobile without shock absorbers. The elasticity in the yarn is what permits it to withstand the unusual shocks which are continually coming up during the processes of manufacturing like the beating up of the yarn in a loom and the sudden starting of a warper or slasher. If it were not for the elasticity in the yarns every end would break in such cases. This is briefly mentioned to show the need of elasticity and the vast importance of same. Now elasticity may be destroyed partially or wholly, and the difference between good elasticity and partial elasticity is the difference between good running-work and poor running work. And yet strange to say many mills never test their yarns for ascertaining the elasticity and the variation of same in them. And yet there is no test more easily made than this one test. There are three ways of making this test. One is to take a single thread of yarn and gently stretch it and note the amount of stretch and the rebound. The dif-

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ference between the stretch and the rebound will be the normal working elasticity. When the yarn breaks by stretching it has either been stretched too much, or else it is lacking of elasticity. When a yarn has been stretched beyond what it will rebound to normal again, part of the life or elasticity of the yarn has been destroyed. In other words where a yarn has been over-stretched it will never be as strong again.

The second method of ascertaining the elasticity in the yarn is to hang a little weight on one or more ends to straighten out the yarn which may hang from a round nail or hook. Now add more and more weight until it begins to break. Measure the amount of inches it has stretched. Now measure the rebound after the weight has been removed. This will show the remaining elasticity in the yarn.

The third way is to use the more expensive instruments which can be bought. It is good a plan to test for elasticity at the least once per week.

Regarding the test number six: Not all cotton is of the same color. The natural color of cotton ranges from pale white, pure white, to yellowish white. All of this variation affects the color of the yarns. This in turn affects the finished product. For example some cotton is not suitable for bleaching. Other cottons are not suitable for dyeing into bright beautiful colors. Again some grey goods have been ruined, and others well nigh ruined, because the mixtures of cotton had not been well done. The goods came out streaky. Therefore it is well for both white and colored goods mills to have this matter well in hand. The standard color types for both raw cotton and the yarns should be on file and cloth produced thereafter to match up frequently enough to avoid serious departure from the standard types. Regarding the test numbered 7, what is more important than the turns per inch in the yarns, and yet what varies more in several different ways, than the twist in the yarns. From the time a bobbin of yarn starts to be filled on a spinning frame or twister the twist is constantly varying from a minimum to a maximum range between a full and an empty bobbin. The lesser twist is in the yarn when starting to fill an empty set of bobbins. The greater twist is when the bobbin is full. And while the bobbin is filling there are counter variations going on all of the time. This is owing to the rise and draft of the ring rail, also because of the thick and thin places which are more or less frequent in all yarns good or bad. And again the twist varies on account of mistakes in changing gears, slack bands than standard size adapted, etc. Several mills have had great trouble on account of the turns of twist per inch having been increased or decreased, or mixed twists on account of having changed the size of the bands and mixed them in. Also by putting in new spindles with old ones.

But, after all, has been said, the twist in the yarns is not tested as

often as they should be by many mills. Now there are some things to take well into consideration when testing for ascertaining the turns per inch. If we take 10 inches of yarn and put in 20 turns per inch, and the yarn shrinks in length to 9 inches we will have 200 turns of twist spread out to 9 inches of finished yarn $200 \div 9 = 22.22$ turns per inch, in the finished yarn many mill men have been puzzled by this one particular point, viz, the contraction which the twist entails. A frame is started to put in 20 turns but over 22 is second. To get at this right, the turns per inch should be based upon the length of the untwisted yarn. It makes a big difference as to whether the yarn is sold with 20 turns per inch of finished yarn or as to whether it is to have the yarn twisted 20 turns per inch of untwisted yarn. At our rate the turns per inch involves the take-up or contraction in the yarn. If 20 turns per inch are wanted in a finished 20-2 ply yarn, and it takes 1 1-10 inches of untwisted yarn to make up the one inch of finished twisted yarn 10 per cent more yarn has been required and used up in the twisting process. The proper way to get at all of this is to use the twist counter. Put say 2 inches of yarn into place and untwist the yarn. Now if it is 2 2-20 inches measure the length of the untwisted yarn. Now if it is 2 2-20 inches long and there are 20 turns of twist per inch there has been put in only a little more than 18 turns per inch.

Referring to test number 8. There is liable to be quite a difference between the fine number of yarn and that of another of the same number. This is caused by the variation in the fibres of the cotton used. Fibres vary in diameter from less than 1-1000 of an inch up to 1-3000 inch or more. Now it makes a big difference as to whether number 30 yarn is made from cotton staple of 1-1000 of an inch or of 1-3000 of an inch. It will take many more of the finer fibres to complete a strand than of the coarser fibres. Very likely the finer fibres may be more silky and also longer and yarns made of fine long silky fibres will have a much finer texture than the yarns which are made of coarse, short non-lustrous fibres. The former will have a very fine texture while the other will have a coarse appearance all through. It will not be difficult to count the fibres in a cross-section of any yarn with the use of a good microscope. This is where good experience comes in when buying cotton. Some cotton will have several millions more fibres per pound than others. The more fibres per pound there are, the finer they are, and the longer they are, the finer texture the yarn will be moreover the smoother and stronger will it be.

Regarding test No. 9. Different yarns will have different densities. Therefore some yarns will compress more than others. It all depends upon what we have just said with reference to the variation in the cotton qualities. That is why it is possible to have lean yarn and fat yarn while both will yet be the same

(Continued on Page 31)

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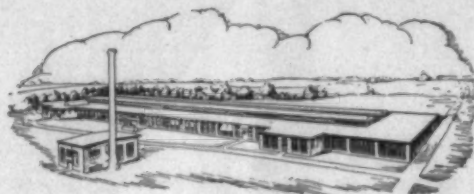
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Combining Artificial Silk With Cotton

OF all textile fibres artificial silk has been in use the shortest time. It should not be considered merely a substitute for silk, but, if, its peculiarities and limitations are understood, and if the thread is handled with thoughtfulness and care, it will be found to be a novel textile fibre of extraordinary usefulness and decorative value. Artificial silk lacks the elasticity and strength of natural silk, but it equals classical natural silk in evenness, surpasses it in lustre, and, when undamaged, is free from projecting filaments.

The particular class of artificial silk with which the writer is chiefly acquainted is that known in the trade as viscose. But, generally speaking, and except where specially noted, the following remarks are applicable to all classes of artificial silk.

When Used Alone.

When a fabric is constructed in which artificial silk alone is used in both warp and weft, its uses as a saleable article are limited—except for certain delicate specialities. The fabric will lack those soft and supple draping qualities that are peculiar to silk, worsted, and other fibres of animal origin. A woven fabric made entirely from artificial silk will be found to be comparatively hard in texture, and, if crushed or creased, it will not spring and recover like similar structures made from the animal fibres already mentioned. On the other hand, woven structures made entirely of artificial silk are extremely smooth and lustrous, owing to the fact that each individual thread is composed of a number of separate filaments, and that each filament is continuous. Consequently the woven cloth is smoother and not so liable to catch dust and dirt as are those fabrics made from yarn spun from short-staple fibres.

Where creasing or draping qualities are not of much account, and where dirt-resisting qualities, smoothness, and brilliance of effect are desirable, artificial silk can be used in both warp and weft with advantage, provided, of course, that loose and open weaves, such as satins, twills, fancy armures, and figured effects are employed—weaves which are not too closely interseated and which impart to the fabric just the necessary degree of strength and softness.

It will readily be seen that one of the secrets of "handle" and texture lies in the construction of the cloth. An open set fabric requires more intersections than a densely set fabric, and it is by an intelligent balance between these factors that one can counteract the natural tendency to hardness in a woven structure composed entirely of artificial silk. A structure of a given density of warp and weft might be too compact in texture, and too raspy in fell in a plain or tabby weave; but the same structure would have a much softer handle in a four-end satin weave, and might still be firm enough to withstand the necessary amount of wear.

There is another factor which cannot be ignored when discussing the question of "handle" and texture, not only in entirely artificial silk fabrics but in all fabrics where it is used extensively, and that is the proper selection of the material. Where softness and fullness are desired, fine filament artificial silk yarns should be selected. A thread of, say, 150 denier artificial silk with eighteen filaments, will not be so soft to touch or so full in appearance as the same size of thread would be if it contained more filaments. The fineness of the denier of each individual filament, coupled with the increase in their number, not only makes the yarn softer, but causes it to spread, thus giving a softer touch and a fuller appearance to the cloth in which it is used. It is only fair to add, however, that the finer the filaments the more difficult the yarn is to handle, especially if used for warp material.

Cuprammonium silk has been put on the market in 120 denier with 80 filaments, which is a notable achievement in the production of artificial silk. I do not think, however, that such fine filament artificial silk could be successfully used for a weaving warp, unless twist were given to it to consolidate the filaments and thus increase its power to withstand friction. But the addition of twist to an artificial silk thread breaks up the light reflection and dims its lustre, besides robbing it of some of its spreading power, and again adding to its hardness. The question of producing fine filament yarn is receiving a good deal of attention, but it has yet to be proved how far makers of artificial silk can go without reaching the point where the fineness of the filament will have an adverse effect, not only on the handling of the yarn but on the wearing qualities of the cloth in which it is used.

Many excellent entirely artificial silk fabrics have already been manufactured in such things as coat and sleeve linings, fancy millinery stuffs, cushion fabrics, bedspreads, damask hangings, and furniture coverings.

The French are now making many beautiful ribbons, hat-bands, and other smallwear entirely with artificial silk. Their extraordinary dyes and extravagant colorings, their striking weaves and designs coupled with the extreme lustre of the yarn, produce—in spite of the narrowness of the goods in question—coverings.

anything made among modern woven novelties.

Where increased strength or power to withstand friction is required, effects which are probably equal to ed and twisted into "organzine." This yarn is extremely useful for selvages. Selvedge threads, coming as they do at the extreme edges of the cloth, are subjected to more strain and friction than any other threads in the warp. During weaving they have to bear the inward pull of the cloth, which causes them to press against the inside edges of the reed wires when in motion, as

well as the pull and checking strain of each successive pick of weft. The selvage should be strong enough to withstand the strain and friction of weaving, and if temples are used, broad enough to carry them. But they should not be so compact that the dyeing liquor will not freely penetrate when they pass, at a later stage, through the dyeing process. The difference between a neat and a faulty selvage will often sell a cloth, as it is along the edges that it is most handled and inspected by the buyer. A good selvage may be said to bear almost the same relation to a fabric as a good frame to a picture.

Combining Several Qualities.

Except in special cases, there is very serious danger in having various types of artificial silk at work in the same mill. This will at once be appreciated by any manager who has had this problem to deal with; that is, the danger of getting one variety of artificial silk mixed with another. One may have excellent systems and organization for pre-mixtures, but one has to depend on the human element to operate them, and, if materials that look alike are being used side by side, odd bobbins and spools will somehow get astray. The trouble is that the various makes of artificial silk are so much alike to the average observer, that mixtures, once they occur, cannot be detected when the woven goods are in an undyed state, and serious damage may be done without anyone being aware of it. When the goods are dyed and finished, however, the mixed threads no longer modestly hide themselves, but they are insolent in their demand for attention, some of the offending threads being either different in shade or else colorless, having refused to take the dye at all.

Garmen's, gowns, and other goods have been returned by irate customers to the manufacturer with complaints of streakiness and other faults which developed in the fabric. These in turn have been sent on to the makers of the yarn with requests for explanation and redress. Upon investigation, however, it has been proved by chemical analysis that the faulty threads complained of were not caused by the makers of the yarn, but were due to the manufacturer having unknowingly mixed together two different types of artificial silk.

As far as piece dyed goods are concerned, the danger of mixed yarns is not insurmountable, the safest plan being to have the various types of artificial silk stained when in hank, with distinct fugitive dyes, so that they are each at once recognizable. But this system means an added process which inflates the cost and deteriorates the fibre. The staining has to be thrown off in the process of dyeing and finishing. It is also as well to remember that this system cannot be generally applied, as much artificial silk is now used in bleached form and in fabrics which do not require dyeing.

Having pointed out the dangers of mixing artificial silk unintentionally, we will now consider what special effects can be obtained.

Viscose silk and cellulose acetate silk have affinities for different dyestuffs, and advantage which users of artificial silk are beginning to recognize, because it enables them to produce cross-dyed effects from goods woven in the piece in an undyed state. Colored stripes or checks can be made or where the Jacquard machine is employed, colored figures on a bleached ground or on a ground of contrasting color. Mingled or variegated effects can also be made by twisting the two types of yarn together, but these effects will not be seen until the woven cloth has been dyed. Chardonnnet and cuprammonium silks will also cross-dye with cellulose acetate silk.

In Conjunction With Cotton.

Artificial silk is an excellent fibre to use with cotton. Its chemical composition is similar to cotton, but its appearance is much more lustrous and attractive. In its brightness lies its decorative value. Artificial silk looks brighter when in contrast with a comparatively dull fibre like cotton than it does when used with silk.

When making either skein-dyed or piece-dyed woven fabrics one should always bear in mind the importance of contrast, and aim at keeping the artificial silk lighter in tone or color than the cotton, then the full value of its brightness will be maintained. In fact, the brightness of artificial silk may be enhanced by deepening the color of the cotton, and thus heightening the contrast between the two yarns. If dark shades of artificial silk are used in conjunction with lighter shades of cotton the result will be disappointing. Neglect to observe the precaution of keeping the artificial silk as light or lighter in tone than the cotton will make all the difference between a sparkling and attractive fabric and one that is lifeless and dull.

When artificial silk is used as weft in plain or simple textures, it is safer to use it either as bleached yarn or to dye the goods in light shades only. Dark shades frequently develop uneven crossover patches which coincide with the changes made by the different spools; the thread from one spool not always giving exactly the same shade of dye as the thread from the spools that adjoin it. This defect can, of course, be minimised by using two shuttles to give better mixture to the yarn, but it does not eradicate the dyeing of the dark colors just mentioned do not apply in the same way to black which can be dyed successfully.

The above remarks refer to viscose, Chardonnnet, and cuprammonium silks. Acetate silk, however, does not absorb cotton dyestuffs, and although this makes it difficult to dye self-colors it enables cross-dyed effects to be obtained.

Although weak when in a wet state, artificial silk regains its strength when dried, and it not only wears well in conjunction with cotton, but resists the usual tendency to weakness and decomposition. The writer has for the past six years worn shirts made from cotton and artificial silk, a good quality of two-fold Egyptian cotton being used for

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the warp, and 150 denier artificial silk for the weft. Nothing could put fabric or fibres to a fairer test than a shirt, owing to the hard wear to which it is subjected, and the frequency and roughness of the handling it gets in the laundry. The parts of a shirt that usually begin to fray and wear are the edges of the cuffs and the front of the neck at the base of the collar. But, curiously enough, with the shirts in question, the cotton invariably frays and parts company first, leaving the artificial silk intact, in spite of the fact that 75 per cent of the latter yarn is on the surface of the cloth and is more exposed to wear than the cotton. Further for reasons that are obvious, the shirts slip on and off easily, and will keep clean longer than the shirts made entirely of cotton, linen or wool. The writer is not alone in his experience and was not the first to notice the wearing qualities of artificial silk. The foregoing remarks are of course only true of high-class artificial silks.

Many pleasing effects can be produced by using artificial silk in the form of fancy stripes and checks to adorn and give interest to ground cloth made of ordinary, thrown, or mercerized cotton yarns. In fancy stripes, where the artificial silk is used end and end with the ground cotton, longer and more effective floats can be obtained without unruly weakening the structure if the cotton ends are employed to give a plain weave backing behind the floats. Stripe designs of this nature can, of course, be made still

more interesting by bringing into play the Jacquard machine and decorating the stripes with figures.

Another point of interest to designers is the possibility of making stripe and check designs by using a few ends of color or black, in the form of small stripes or hair lines in close proximity to the artificial silk, to enhance its sparkle and add variety and contrast to the pattern. Artificial silk can also be successfully employed with knop, spiral, grandrille, flake, or any other fancy twist or fancy colored cotton yarn.

In all cases where artificial silk is used in the warp in conjunction with cotton, it is of the greatest importance that it should be woven as slack as possible. This precaution not only gives "loft" to the yarn but adds to its brightness by increasing its power to reflect light. Tight or strained artificial silk in a woven structure looks thin, flat, and uninteresting.

For piece dyed goods, any of the following—viscose, Chardonnet, or cuprammonium artificial silks—can be effectively cross-dyed with cellulose acetate artificial silk; the first three varieties taking the same dye as the ground cotton and the last-named a different color, thus giving two-color stripes, or check designs, without having to resort to the necessity of dyeing in the skein.

When artificial silk is used for making fancy chain leon stripes, it is both unnecessary and undesirable to size it. If sized the leno threads lose their pliability, and do not work successfully when the "slackener"

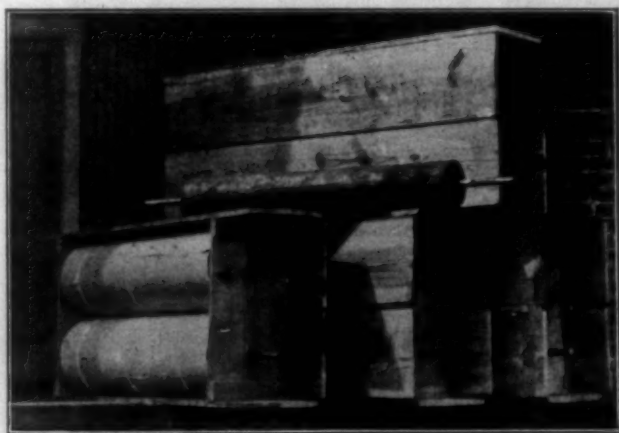
and damps operate during the forming of the cross shed. In such cases it is better to combine two threads of, say, 150 denier and "tram" them about three turns per inch, care being taken to ensure that the added twist is in the same direction as the slight twist which is in the single thread as supplied by the makers. Then the "trammed" twofold thread can be entered double, triple, or quadruple in the doup harness according to the thickness of the cord desired. In this way not only is the necessary softness of the leno thread maintained but a fuller cord is obtained, and large knots—that would not pass freely through the reed if a lightly twisted single cord were used—are avoided.

In the lower qualities of figured cloths, where either the Jacquard or dobby is utilized for figuring, and where artificial silk is used either for warp or weft, the floats should be angular in treatment, the outlines running with the natural angle of the twill of the cloth. It will be found that designs so treated come out sharper and better defined than where the floating figures are on the curve, or where the outlines of the figures run parallel with the warp or weft. Angular designs, of course, impose restrictions on the designer in his strivings for novelty, but it is surprising what variations can be produced even with these limitations by introducing into the designs varying weights and lengths of float, and contrasting with the floating figures other figures that are well bound and flat in treat-

ment, the outlines of which need not be angular. Deeper effects can also be employed—effects that appear to sink into the background of the design—such as small twills and diamond trellis, or even pinhead dots to form shapes or groups or thrown about in the form of frost. These finer and varying impressions all help by contrast to throw into relief the more prominent features of the design, besides adding sparkle and interest to the otherwise plain groundwork of the cloth—Thomas Brough, in *The Manchester Guardian*.

American Gain in Colombian Textile Market.

The Americans are rapidly gaining business in the Colombian textile market at the expense of the British. The Germans, although in third place, are making a rather poor showing, the office of the American Commercial Attache at Bogota reports. Recent large orders and some trial orders have been placed with American houses. One of the largest Colombian textile wholesalers recently expressed some concern as to the fate of England in this market if the present American competition is not met. It was learned indirectly from a local German house that the Germans are strong in hosiery and blankets, but are and have been actually weak in grey and bleached goods. Some strength had been shown in the higher priced bleached goods, but this advantage has been lost.



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Dyestuffs

What I shall attempt to say to you will neither be found in your text books nor take the place of what is in them, as I shall endeavor to speak to you about dyestuffs as the industry is viewed by the dyestuff manufacturer and merchant, not from the standpoint of the dye application chemist. In confining my remarks to the coal tar dye industry, it is not to be inferred that the natural vegetable and mineral dyes are of no consequence; they are important, but occupy a position subordinate to the synthetic production.

The coal tar dyestuff industry had its beginning in 1856, when Dr. William Henry Perkins, a young English student, first produced his famous mauve or violet from a distillate of coal tar; this color, whose scientific and commercial value was recognized, was the hub around which a considerable coal tar dyestuff industry was built up in England during the next two or three decades.

Meantime, German chemists had sensed the possibility of the industry with the result it was soon rapidly transferred from England to the banks of the Rhine. An industry that was destined to become of world importance, was allowed to virtually die in the land of its birth, while it was developed into a major

Extracts from address at Textile School of the North Carolina State College by Charles H. Stone, Grasselli Dyestuff Corp., Charlotte, N. C.

industry on the Continent. At the outbreak of the World War, Germany was making over 80 per cent of the coal tar dyes, while Switzerland, without the possession of a single raw material necessary in their manufacture, perhaps ranked second in their production. America was using about fifty million pounds annually, of which she was making in seven small plants, six million pounds and importing the balance.

Following the outbreak of the World War, our supply of dyes from Germany was cut off; the need of dyes was acute, many of our industries producing billions of dollars worth of goods were faced with disaster; thousands and thousands of our people were threatened with loss of employment. But America's energy and genius came to the rescue, and by 1917 the seven small plants and multiplied to more than seventy, and in these were made as many pounds of coal tar dyes as we had imported during the last year prior to the outbreak of the war.

This phenomenal growth was accomplished by the manufacturers confining their efforts largely to the simpler dyes, which were required in the largest quantities. The industry has continued to grow, how-

ever, until today about eighty plants are making about four hundred of the thousand and one dyes described in the Schultz tables, including many of the most complicated products, considered chemically. During the war period, prices appeared to advance out of all reason; however, the average selling price of the American production has declined from 1.26 per pound in 1917 to 54 cents in 1923. Today some types sell as low as they did prior to the war.

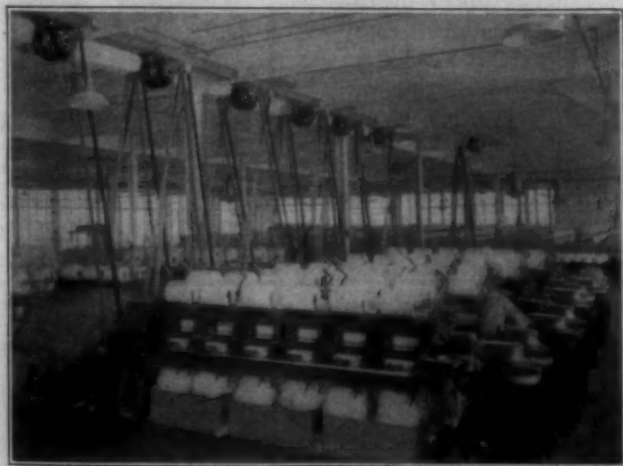
Homogeneous dyes may be considered as definite chemical compounds or products; and it can be truthfully said that, type for type, American made dyes are equal in all respects to their pre-war prototypes. American manufacturers, in addition to making many of the dyes described in the literature available at the outbreak of the war, have made a number of entirely new types which are finding a needed place with the dye consumers. Our dyestuff industry may properly be referred to as a coal tar chemical industry on account of the many chemical products produced from some other than dyes, which include pharmaceuticals, disinfectants, tanning materials, etc. And it may

properly be termed a key industry on account of the many industries partly or completely dependent upon its products. Further, its relation to our coal, chemical, acid, alkali, and other industries makes it of great importance to them as a user of either their primary or by-products.

Today Germany is certainly best equipped of all countries to make dyes; America is undoubtedly second, while England, France, Switzerland, Italy and Japan are producers of lesser amounts. Only a few new colors have been produced since the war, apparently none of startling importance. The relation of the dye industry to the public weal cannot be overlooked; plants equipped to make coal tar chemicals called "Intermediates," from which dyes are made, constitute a potential armory, ready on a moment's notice to turn to the production of such war materials as explosives, poison gases, etc. Some of our indispensable pharmaceuticals are made from the same materials required in making dyes. And hundreds of thousands of our workers are dependent upon our coal tar industry for their daily bread.

The world's total dye production is about two hundred and fifty million to three hundred million (Continued on Page 27)

Textile Motors



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By
Practical Men

Rule for Changing Travelers.

Editor:

What is the rule for determining the right number of ring traveler to put on when changing from one number of yarn to another?

Second Hand.

Rule for Twisting Roving.

Editor:

Is there a rule for twisting all roving. That is, by using a certain constant number, can I insert the proper twist and not have to worry about it further?

Inquirer.

Different Kinds of Twist.

Editor:

I am overseer of spinning in a small yarn mill. Recently the superintendent got a letter from the selling house asking how many different kinds of twist we could put into our yarns. The superintendent asked me about it and I told him the only two kinds of twist were right and left. Later the selling house wrote that they were sorry that they could not give us a certain large order because we had not given them complete information. The superintendent blames me for not giving more information. I wish some of your readers would tell me more about this twist question.

J. T. Z.

Stop Motions on Spinning Frames.

Editor:

As there is considerable argument in our mill concerning roving stop motions on spinning frames, I am wondering if any of the subscribers to the Southern Textile Bulletin, can tell us about the use of these new inventions, what are the advantages of using them? Anybody telling us what they know about the use of same will greatly oblige us.

Subscriber.

Hank Clocks on Spinning.

Editor:

Please enter this in your "Discussion Page."

We are anticipating equipping our spinning frames with Hank Clocks and would like to have many practical superintendents and spinners give me their ideas as to the benefits derived from running spinning by the hank.

What is the best plan regarding the arrangement of the spinners,

running round frames or one side of each frame?

Is it best to have a different price per hank for each number yarn?

What part or all of the spinning operatives should be, and should not be paid by the hank?

Which plan gives most satisfactory results, running your spinning by the hank or by the old plan or paying them by the side?

Would it be practical to pay the overseer and his assistants by the hank?

Hank.

Changing Weight of Laps.

Editor:

I wish to get some of your readers to help me out on the following question:

I am making a 45-pound lap and I want to make it 44 pounds. How about the draft on cards? The card sliver at present is 52 grains. I want to do my heavying up on the drawing frames if the draft is not too great there. Lay-out on cards is as follows: 27-inch doffer coiler calender roll; diameter 2-inch, feed roll bevel gear 120 teeth, gear on side shaft doffer end 40 T doffer, 214 tooth gear in card calender roll, 23 teeth, feed roll diameter 2.75, change bevel gear 15 T; gear on doffer pulley 45 T, card calender roll gear, 21 T, gear on coiler upright shaft 17 T. I have 12-inch coilers. I want some one to work out the draft constant, showing how.

On drawing frame with metallic rolls, bottom calender roll diameter 2-inches, calender roll compound change gear, 59 T, crown gear 100 T, gear on back roll 60 T, back roll 1-38-inch, gear on calender roll 36 T, compound gear 68 T, draft change gear 39 T. Back roll sliver 58 grains, front diameter 65 grains.

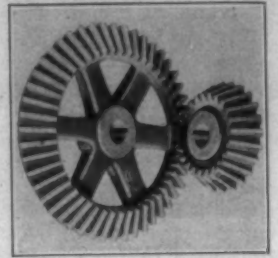
Second Hand.

Information Wanted.

Editor:

Please allow me to ask the following question through your quiz section:

Is there anything I can do to the size formula that I am now using that would increase the breaking strength of my osnaburg warps, made of No. 7s yarn waste; or in other words, is there anything I can do to make it run better on the looms with the same mixing of the cotton; or is there anything that I can get in the way of sizing compounds? I am now using a well known mill starch, thin boiling, as follows: 120 pounds starch, 25



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Worms of all kinds.

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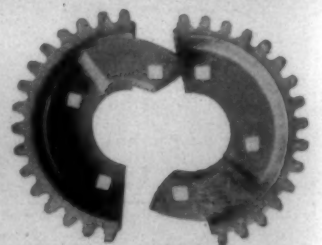
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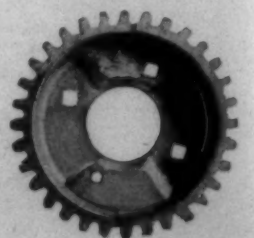
to any loom to replace a broken crank shaft gear. Saves material and time and also increases production.

Not a temporary makeshift but a permanent satisfactory repair part.

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Dan Gear Co.

Caroleen, N. C.



pounds compound, 97 gallons water, I use this formula on all my yarns numbering from 7s waste to 14s good stock. Is this a good idea? Would appreciate an answer from some one who knows.

Osnaburg.

Hard Size.

Editor:

I am working for one of the best men in the world, but he thinks an overseer who makes seconds, is doing so by reason of neglect and is unworthy of the title he bears, and the "big pay" he gets.

We have trouble with hard size spots in a few cuts of our cloth from time to time, and occasionally it is so noticable that it has to be cut out in cloth room, often making "shorts" which as we all know are hardly merchantable.

I would like for some of your readers to answer through your columns, as to whether or not this can be stopped entirely at slasher, and if so, just what course to pursue to this end.

Would like to hear from three or four good overseers concerning this.

Alabama.—

Questions Experimenter.

Editor:

In reading the interesting article by Experimenter, entitled Making Reputable cloth. I noticed in his drafting of the drawing frame it was as follows:

Between back and 3rd roll ..	1.25
Between back and 2nd roll ..	2.00
Between back and front roll ..	2.75
Total	6.00

I will assume that this should have read:

Between back and 3rd	1.25
Between 3rd and 2nd	2.00
Between 2nd and 1st	2.75
Total	6.00

Neither case is right. Drafts are never added, always multiplied this can be easily proven by locating four drafts and multiply them together. Then figure the total draft of frame from front to back roll and compare.

The article I refer to is in the March 12, issue.

I trust that Experimenter will pardon me for this criticism.

B.

Mathieson Moves Office.

The General Offices of the Mathieson Alkali Works have been removed from 25 West 43rd Street to 250 Park Avenue at 46th Street, New York City.

The new offices are larger and provide better facilities for the efficient handling of the company's expanding business. The building to 250 Park Avenue at 46th Street, completed and occupies the block bounded by Park and Vanderbilt Avenues and 46th and 47th Streets.

Making New Chemicals.

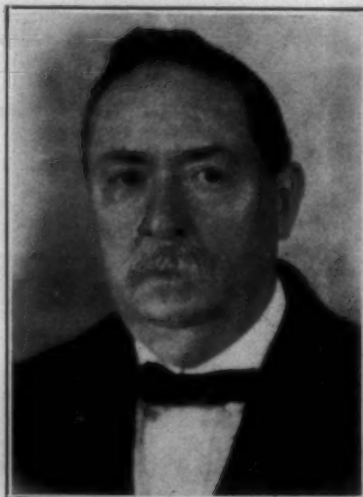
The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company make the interesting announcement that they are now producing Tri-Chlorethylene and Tetra-Chlorethane.

Their manufacture is an entirely new development in this country, although this company has been importing them for several years. The value of these commodities in the textile industry has been definitely established, as they possess the inestimable advantage of being non-inflammable.

Retires After 55 Years.

Tom M. Jennings probably the oldest weave room foreman in the South has decided to retire from the manufacturing game. He says that he is nearing 70 years of age and thinks he will retire and take life easy for awhile.

Tom Jennings mill career began at Cedar Falls, N. C., some 55 years or more ago. He stayed with the mills there for 20 years. Leaving Cedar Falls he went to Ramseur in 1889 and helped to start up the looms in the mill there. He remained in



Tom M. Jennings.

Ramseur a number of years. In 1897 he went from Ramseur to Reidsville where he helped to start and put in operation 250 looms. From Reidsville he went to Mebane where he decided to retire from cotton manufacturing and was employed by the furniture factory in that place. He soon decided to go back in the cotton mill business, however, and 1899 moved to Franklinville and accepted position as foreman of the weave room with the Randolph Manufacturing company.

When the Franklinville Manufacturing company and the Randolph Manufacturing company, two years ago were taken over by the Randolph Mills, Inc., Jennings accepted employment with the new company and remained in his same position. For 26 years he has had charge of the operation of this weave room and has handled it most successfully. Both the management and employees regret to see him retire from active work but realize that from long service he has earned a rest. He owns his residence in Franklinville and will continue to make his home there.

Leno And Marquisette Weaving

Our leno doups for weaving marquisettes and fancy leno weaves are universally accepted as the only satisfactory solution of leno weaving.

In fact, by using our doups, any weave room with dobby looms can make a leno stripe as easily and at as low cost as any ordinary fancy fabric and, that, too, without any extra attachments to the loom whatever—no, not even a jumper or a slackener attachment is required.

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Harness—complete
Frames and
Heddles fully
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Harness Frames
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World's Consumption and Stocks of Cotton

The present tabulation is the preliminary result of the Census of Cotton Consumption for the half-year ended 31st January, 1925, and of cotton mill stocks on that day. Fuller tables of spindles, details of sundry cottons, short time, etc., will be published in the March number of the "International Cotton Bulletin." Estimates had to be made for Germany, but it is expected that the actual results for this country will have come to hand at the time of issue of the "International Cotton Bulletin."

Contrary to what has been assumed generally, the falling-off in British spindles using Egyptian cotton is not so striking; the reduction for the half-year is only about 700,000 spindles, though a number of returns state that the respective mills have only recently turned on to American cotton. Such transference is not yet visible in the last half year's figures.

A striking feature is the great reduction in consumption and stocks of East Indian cotton in almost all countries as compared with the previous half-year. The consumption of American cotton in consequence of the proportionally high prices of East Indian and Egyptian has turned out to be higher than in the preceding six months; however, it has not reached as high a figure as many had anticipated.

The extent of short time reported equals the following stoppage of the total number of spindles from which returns have been received, and may be considered the extent of the

stoppage of the whole of the industry:

Number of weeks of 43 hours during which the total number of spindles, from which returns have been received, were stopped.

Countries.	Half-year ending	
	Jan. 31, 1925.	July 31, 1924.
Great Britain	3.872	6.40
France	.825	1.23
Germany		
Italy	.760	1.21
Czechoslovakia	2.788	3.14
Spain	10.400	12.99
Belgium	1.582	1.55
Switzerland	.507	.55
Poland	2.309	3.03
Austria	?	6.74
Holland	Nil	16.31
Sweden	1.422	2.65
Portugal	Nil	Nil
Finland	5.590	2.34
Denmark	1.068	3.17
Norway	1.226	9.05
Japan	5.863	6.75
Canada	.039	.39
Mexico	6.018	2.60
China		16.99

*Not available.

Short time in most countries is very much reduced, but England still accounts for 186 hours—equals 3.87 weeks of 48 hours—due to the organized short time in the American section; this is less than in the half-year ended 31st July, 1924. Taking the English short-time figures of the American section separately, the extent of stoppage is approximately 13½ hours per week during the last six months.

CONSUMPTION OF COTTON IN HALF-YEAR ENDED JANUARY 31, 1925.

Calculated total world's cotton mill consumption for the half-year ending January 31, 1925, with previous figures for comparison, on basis of spinners' returns made to the International Cotton Federation.

(In thousands of actual bales, regardless of weight.)

Countries.	American		E. Indian		Egyptian		Sundries		Total	
	Jan. 31, 1925.	July 31, 1924.	Jan. 31, 1925.	July 31, 1924.	Jan. 31, 1925.	July 31, 1924.	Jan. 31, 1925.	July 31, 1924.	Jan. 31, 1925.	July 31, 1924.
Europe:										
Great Britain	1,092	850	86	104	233	234	152	153	1,562	1,341
France	376	342	77	92	59	57	21	29	533	520
Germany	445	405	98	118	24	26	10	9	577	558
Russia	159	131			20	10	293	162	472	303
Italy	293	266	149	173	26	23	10	9	478	486
Czechoslovakia	153	147	53	68	9	10	3	1	218	226
Spain	121	94	32	74	14	16	4	8	171	192
Belgium	69	60	75	82	1	4	5	3	150	140
Switzerland	28	25	6	6	19	19	1	1	52	51
Poland	79	62	19	16	4	5	6	8	106	91
Austria	36	40	22	32	2	2	1	1	61	75
Holland	48	14	13	6					62	20
Sweden	42	40	2	2					44	43
Portugal	18	23			1	1	12	16	31	40
Finland	13	14							13	14
Denmark	9	9	1	1					10	10
Norway	5	2	1	1					6	2
Europe total	2,986	2,524	633	780	412	418	519	400	4,550	4,122
Asia:										
India	6	1	1,151	916	6	1	44	7	1,207	925
Japan	296	297	751	732	20	21	114	113	1,181	1,163
China	31	47	145	191			590	620	766	858
Asia total	333	345	2,047	1,830	26	22	748	740	3,154	2,946
America:										
U. S. A.	2,810	2,428	16	15	56	72	36	28	2,918	2,543
Canada	66	72							66	72
Mexico		2				1	106	72	106	76
Brazil							281	185	281	185
American total	2,876	2,502	16	15	56	73	423	286	3,371	2,876
Sundries	37	5	28	2	4	7	33	31	102	46
Half-year totals	6,232	5,376	2,724	2,636	496	520	1,733	1,457	11,177	9,989

STOCKS IN SPINNERS' HANDS.

Calculated total world's cotton mill stocks on February 1, 1925, with previous figures for comparison, on basis of spinners' returns made to the International Cotton Federation.

(In thousands of actual bales, regardless of weight.)

Countries.	American		E. Indian		Egyptian		Sundries		Total	
	Jan. 31, 1925.	July 31, 1924.	Jan. 31, 1925.	July 31, 1924.	Jan. 31, 1925.	July 31, 1924.	Jan. 31, 1925.	July 31, 1924.	Jan. 31, 1925.	July 31, 1924.
Europe:										
Great Britain	132	115	9	19	57	78	40	39	238	251
France	126	107	22	35	24	22	8	14	180	178
Germany	80	67	15	23	8	6	5	4	108	100
Russia	64	18			8	5	118	50	190	73
Italy	111	106	32	53	14	12	4	2	161	172
Czechoslovakia	50	27	9	15	3	3		1	62	56
Spain	23	13	4	6	4	6	1	1	32	26
Belgium	26	22	15	22	1	2	1	1	43	47
Switzerland	18	17	2	4	13	12			33	33
Poland	17	14	1	2	3	1	4		25	17
Austria	14	9	4	5	1	1			19	15
Holland	20	20	3	8				1	23	29
Sweden	17	17	1	1					18	18
Portugal	5	7					4	7	9	14
Finland	3	5							3	6
Denmark	2	3							2	3
Norway	2	2							2	2
Europe total	710	578	117	193	136	148	185	120	1,148	1,039
Asia:										
India	3	1	399	584	1	2	14	7	417	594
Japan	170	193	165	219	17	20	74	60	426	492
China	28	9	32	26			227	183	287	218
Asia total	201	203	596	829	18	22	315	250	1,130	1,304
America:										
U. S. A.	1,365	1,554	6	5	35	45	12	15	1,420	1,619
Canada	43	33				1			43	34
Mexico		1					32	12	32	13
Brazil							99	62	99	62
America total	1,408	1,588	6	5	25	46	143	89	1,594	1,723
Sundries	5	—	12	3	3	5	13	9	33	17
Half-year totals	2,324	2,369	733	1,030	192	221	656	469	3,906	4,088

Japanese Mills Had Profitable Year

Raleigh, N. C.—"The cotton spinning industry in Japan has been very profitable, especially last year," said J. Grover Sims, of Kobe, Japan. Mr. Sims is sales manager of Japan and China of the American Cotton Growers' Exchange, the federation of the cotton growers' cooperative marketing association of the twelve Southern states. He was in Raleigh recently, visiting the office of the North Carolina cotton growers co-operative association, and discussing with the sales department the needs of the Oriental market.

"The industrial outlook of Japan is very promising," said Mr. Sims. "The Japanese people are intensely interested in money making and are watching with much concern the progress of the co-operative commodity marketing movement in the United States."

Mr. Sims is spending a short while in this country, visiting each cotton co-operative association and getting first-hand information concerning all cotton grown in each state and at the same time giving all associations information concerning the Japanese and Chinese demand for cotton. Thoroughly conversant with the Oriental needs, because of eleven years' experience in handling cotton in China and Japan, Mr. Sims is well qualified for the position he holds.

Speaking of the Japanese viewpoint, Mr. Sims said that when he gave up his place as Japanese representative of the old line cotton firm, he found a certain amount of doubt existing in the minds of Japanese spinners and Japanese importers as to the permanency of the co-operative marketing organizations. This belief is changing by reason of a better understanding on the part of the

Japanese spinners of the co-operative method of doing business. Not very long ago the Japanese government made an investigation through the Japanese Commercial Agent in New York of the co-operative associations. This investigation demonstrated the reliability and responsibility of the associations and was published throughout Japan, both in Japanese and English for the information of the spinners and cotton brokers.

cotton and insist upon the type of Mr. Sims urges the cotton growers of North Carolina to plant only those varieties of cotton which will produce a staple of good tensile strength and this staple should not be less than 7-8 to 1-inch. The Japanese spinners use approximately one million bales of American responsibility of the associations and cotton suggested by Mr. Sims. With this American cotton the Japanese spinners mix Indian cotton and use annually between 1,750,000 and 2,000,000 bales of the low grade or very short Indian cotton. From this mixture they are weaving the finer yarns and increasing their business in better grade cloths. China uses only a small amount of American cotton and weaves only the coarser yarns from Indian cotton. The result of this is that the Japanese spinners are getting the trade for the better goods, leaving the coarser to the Chinese spinners.

"The spinning industry in Japan," says Mr. Sims, "has been very profitable." Last year, so far as he had information, no mills had paid less than 20 per cent and many paid from 40 to 70 per cent to their shareholders. "This profit is not due entirely to the difference in the cost of labor," said Mr. Sims. "It is true that labor is somewhat cheaper in Japan, but one girl in an American mill does as much work as seven Japanese girls in the same time. The

Japanese workers are thorough but not efficient and in many lines of endeavor it takes ten men in Japan to do what one man does in this country."

Last year Mr. Sims handled approximately 11,000 bales of cotton for the co-operative associations. This year, with a better understanding on the part of the people in Japan and with all of the association co-operating, he expects to handle not less than 30,000 bales of cotton for the associations. He sells the association cotton entirely by type and finds that the Japanese spinners and importers are very reasonable in all matter of settlement.

Eighty-five per cent of the American cotton used in Japanese mills is strict middling in grade. Ninety-five per cent of the cotton used must have a staple of 7-8 to 1-inch and should be even running cotton. —Cotton Trade Journal.

Condemns Night Work

The following letter from a well known cotton manufacturer, makes a strong argument against night operation of cotton mills and an accurate analysis of present market conditions:

Cherry Cotton Mills.
Florence, Ala.,
March 28, 1925.

Mr. David Clark, Editor,
Southern Textile Bulletin,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Mr. Clark:

The writer judges you are more or less familiar with the very distressing conditions in the cotton yarn markets and the inability of the Southern yarn mills to run their mills at present time and make a profit and I am just wondering if you could not start agitation against a continued night running of our yarn mills.

The writer has been in this business about thirty years and from present conditions and inability to sell any yarns even at cost, much less at a profit, has come to the conclusion some time ago that the yarn mills should forever discontinue night operation. We are evidently making more yarns than the demand calls for and believe that with the discontinuance of the night running and a little stiffer backbone of the managers in the yarn mills and placing a small profit on their product and sitting tight, we could all soon be in prosperous condition, but I believe this will be an impossible accomplishment with the continued running day and night.

By running at night it is possible to reduce your cost in certain overheads one-half cent to 1 cent per pound, but at the same time you are cutting prices in the market possibly as much as 5 cents to 8 cents per pound, and I cannot see that this is good business, or sensible, to produce this state of affairs.

Furthermore, it is impossible to produce good quality yarn when running day and night and I feel sure those who are doing this have considerable complaints and damage claims—which give their yarn a

bad name in the markets. By cutting out night work you can make a better quality and to a much greater extent regulate the supply with the demand.

Our mill is not offering and not selling any yarns at less than cost price and we have been able to just about sell our product for the last four or five months based on cost on the day of sale as estimated on spot cotton on that date and not what we might have bought cotton for one to three months previous. On the other hand, we have lost hundreds of our offers; due to the fact that they come back and tell us they have bought at 2 cents to 3 cents under our offers. We have had this experience continually for several months and cannot understand why the owners of the Southern mills are willing to continue this kind of disastrous business methods and firmly believe that by eliminating all night work and setting a price on yarns that shows at least cost, if nothing more, that all of us will get on a profitable basis in a very short time.

I think the mills of the South are due you much credit for the very many battles you have fought in their behalf and the writer wishes to express his appreciation of your many efforts in our behalf.

With very kindest regards, we are,

CHERRY COTTON MILLS.

By M. W. Darby, Treas.

New Roller Shop.

A. E. Wiltemore of Burlington is making preparations to open an up-to-date Roller Covering Shop in Franklinville, N. C. He figures that from this location he will be able to give all mills on Deep River adjoining territory the very best service.

Amoskeag Superintendent Tells Of Automatic Looms.

Manchester, N. H.—The Amoskeag is installing the latest type of automatic looms in order to effect further retrenchments, according to indications recently at a hearing before the labor committee in Concord.

Superintendent Arthur P. Roberts appeared before the group in opposition to the bill relating to fines for imperfect weaving.

He presented figures to show that the reduction in wages for imperfections in cloth was practically negligible. In explaining the conditions in the Amoskeag, the superintendent took No. 2 and 2 rooms of the Langdon mill for an example.

A year ago, when a weaver operated 12 looms a day, the wages for a two-month period was \$14,000. Deductions for imperfections amounted to three-tenths of 1 per cent.

Since the installation of the new automatic looms, he said, one operative handles 24 looms. In the same rooms for the same period of time the wages figured at \$9,300 and the deductions one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Superintendent Roberts said that the company was very liberal with its weavers and in many instances inflicted no reduction for imperfections.

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Plan to Increase Yarn Exports

In an effort to help the yarn manufacturing situation, we have written the following letter to the Department of Foreign Commerce. We do not know that our plan is practical but we do know that while England is exporting millions of pounds of yarn we are operating our mills on a no-profit basis, while trying to sell almost our entire output in the home market.

Charlotte, N. C.
March 23, 1925.

Mr. E. T. Pickard,
Dept. of Foreign Commerce,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Pickard:-

The cotton yarn manufacturing industry of the South, as well as the same industry of other sections of the United States, is in very bad condition, due, apparently, to the substitution of artificial silk for cotton yarn, thereby leaving a larger output of cotton yarns than can normally be consumed in the United States.

The logical solution of this problem is to extend our exports of cotton yarns, and in view of the enormous quantity of yarn that is being exported by England, it would seem reasonable that we could secure a portion of this business, and by the removal of the surplus from this country bring the yarn business back to a position of stability. On coarse yarns from 8's to 20's, which seems the bulk of England's exports, we are in position to manufacture practically as cheaply as England and the matter of the cost of production should not prevent us from meeting their competition.

The trouble is that the manufacturers of the United States do not seem to be able to meet the shipping and packing requirements of the foreign trade, and no matter how much it may be urged upon them, they will not accept orders for the yarn to be put up in special skeins and special packing.

A solution, however, of this problem has occurred to me, and I would like to have your Department make such investigation as to learn whether or not it is practical.

If the cotton yarn mills of the South could sell their export yarns in ball warps, put up on large paper tubes, I believe they would be glad to accept a very large foreign business, because it will be a very simple matter and very inexpensive to run the yarn into ball warps, and from the standpoint of shipping, these ball warps probably have more density and, therefore, take less water freight rate than skeins yarns put up in bundles. I realize, of course that the foreign trade does not want ball warps, built would not be a matter of very great expense to establish at Constantinople, and probably one or two other points, winding plants that would take the ball warps on arrival and after quilling same, run the yarn into the size and kinds of skeins desired by the consumers.

I think I could easily raise funds

among the Southern mills for the establishment of these yarn winding or yarn converting plants, if thru them we could relieve our market of its surplus yarn.

I would like very much to have you investigate this matter and give me your opinion of its possibilities. I will be in Washington on April 7th, and would like to have a conference with you on the subject at that time.

Yours very truly,
David Clark.

Mr. Pickard Replies

We give below the following answer from Mr. Pickard.

Department of Commerce
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic
Commerce.
Washington.

March 27, 1925.

Mr. David Clark, Managing Editor,
Southern Textile Bulletin,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Mr. Clark:

I have your letter of March 23 regarding the project of increasing the exports of cotton yarn from the Southern States.

The enclosed table showing the exports of yarn from Great Britain bears out your contention that the bulk of this trade is in the coarser yarns.

Regarding your third paragraph, I agree with you that the manufacturers in the United States do not find it as easy to change over their organization for the purpose of filling comparatively small orders abroad. The British mills being as a rule smaller units, find less trouble in conforming with the requirements of foreign buyers.

I am informed by our transportation division that at the present time freight rates are charged on a weight basis on shipments of cotton yarns to Constantinople and yarns packed with more density therefore, would of course have no bearing on the freight rates. I am enclosing a table showing the American shipments to all countries during 1924.

I shall be very glad to see you when you are in Washington and discuss the matter further.

Very truly yours,

EDWARD T. PICKARD,
Chief, Textile Division.

Exports of Yarns From Great Britain—1924.

Cotton Yarn—Grey, Unbleached.	Pounds.
Germany	42,622,800
Netherlands	36,298,800
India	11,348,400
Switzerland	9,805,900
France	6,553,400
Belgium	5,218,300
Rumania	3,846,300
United States	3,106,600

Total	144,429,400
Cotton Yarn—Bleached and Dyed.	
India	8,831,300
Belgium	703,500

S. S. and Malay States	390,000
Argentina	289,300
Turkey	239,300
Egypt	233,300
France	810,600
United States	209,800

Total 18,662,500

The figures showing the English exports according to yarn numbers are not yet available for 1924.

Grey, Unbleached Yarns.	
Pounds.	
Up to No. 40 count	62,448,300
40 to 80 count	45,871,300
80 to 120 count	16,678,200
Over 120 count	2,057,800

Total 127,055,600

Bleached and Dyed Yarns.	
Pounds.	
Up to 40 count	13,011,000
40 to 80 count	4,009,300
80 to 120 count	805,400
Over 120 count	136,100

Total 17,961,800

U. S. Exports of yarn, Combed, By Countries for 1924.

Pounds.	
France	14
Germany	2,926
Netherlands	110
Norway	298
England	12,071
Scotland	8
Canada	1,663,005
Costa Rica	47,386
Guatemala	13,058
Honduras	144
Nicaragua	6,411
Panama	43
Salvador	256,817
Mexico	36,586
Newfoundland & Labrador	18,946
Cuba	24,171
Haiti	9,300
Argentina	1,752,214
Brazil	115,949
Chile	541,746
Colombia	636,553
Ecuador	1,078
Peru	20,809
Uruguay	206,782
Venezuela	11,377
British India	51
China	38,592
Japan	672
Philippine Islands	2,000
Australia	324,084
New Zealand	1,252
Total	5,744,453

U. S. Exports of Carded Yarns (Not Combed) By Country for 1924.

Pounds.	
Belgium	2,000
Bulgaria	5,965
Greece	260
Hungary	4
Yugoslavia and Albania	—
Canada	393,364
British Honduras	50
Costa Rica	28,643
Guatemala	27,090
Nicaragua	200
Salvador	47,072
Mexico	4,660
Newfoundland and Labrador	168,678
Barbados	600
Other British West Indies	201
Cuba	129,497
Dutch West Indies	200
Haiti	11,801
Argentina	5,810,189

Brazil	36,711
Chile	378,342
Colombia	342,567
Ecuador	981
Uruguay	473,306
Venezuela	21,878
British India	125
China	12,865
Hongkong	2,845
Philippine Islands	2,973
Australia	21,231
New Zealand	753
British West Africa	120
Other French Africa	1,300

Total 7,926,201

Weavers' Meeting At Anderson

The Weavers Division of the Southern Textile Association will meet at Anderson, S. C. on Wednesday, April 15th. L. L. Brown, chairman of the Division, will preside.

The meeting will be devoted largely to a discussion of economies in the weave room. At the morning session, W. H. Gibson Jr., of Union, S. C., will make a short talk on Weave Room waste. This will be followed by a 50-minute discussion, based on the questionnaire. E. A. Franks, of Drayton, S. C., will then discuss loom strapping, and belts and this will also be followed by an open discussion.

There will be the usual recess and luncheon from 12 to 2 p. m.

At the afternoon session, A. T. Quantz, of Rock Hill will speak on Steel Heddles, after which there will be a general discussion on the relative merits of steel heddles and twine harness. At this session, there will also be a paper by Herman Sydel, of Jersey City, N. C., on sizing.

Questionnaire.

The following questionnaire has been prepared by Chairman Brown.

1. What is the minimum filling and warp waste in the weave room on 30s and 40s, with feelers, and without feelers?

2. What is your method or system of obtaining this minimum waste?

3. What is a reasonable supply bill for a section of 100 automatic looms, expressed in dollars and cents?

4. What is the average life of a loom belt, on 36-inch or 40-inch loom?

5. Which do you find the most satisfactory a heavy single or light double?

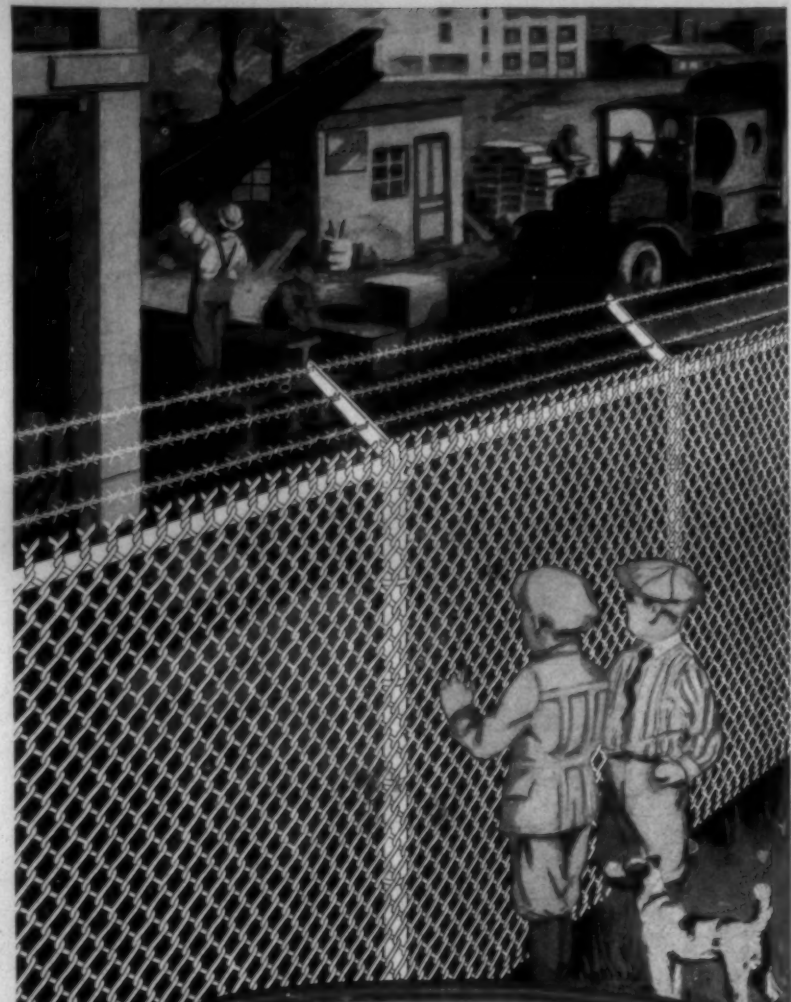
6. What is the average life of a oak tan check strap, also chrome or special tan, and which is the most economical to use?

7. Which is the most economical to use a 11-cent or 14-cent picker?

8. What is the average life of twine harness, also steel heddle harness, on prints on sheeting and drills?

9. Which is the most economical twine harness or steel heddle, and why?

10. Is there a recognized face and back to plain cloth, such as prints and sheetings?



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D. H. HILL, JR.
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Managing Editor
Associate Editor
Business Manager

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Must Export More Yarn

ELSEWHERE in this issue we are printing a letter recently sent to E. T. Pickard, of U. S. Department of Foreign Commerce, relative to the possibilities of greater yarn exports and also publishing his reply.

We have done many things for the cotton manufacturing industry of the South but we have never been engaged in a more worthy undertaking than in this effort to extend our yarn exports and thereby relieve the pressure upon the yarn mills of the South.

The statistics furnished by Mr. Pickard show that in 1924 England shipped 42,622,000 pounds of yarn to Germany and 36,298,000 pounds to the Netherlands, most of the yarn undoubtedly passing through those countries and going to the Balkan States and the Black Sea territory.

Undoubtedly most of such yarn was in coarse numbers and we can compete with England on such yarns.

The 78,000,000 pounds which England shipped to those two countries would have kept some of our mills busy last year and we should have a portion of such business or know the reason why.

Our own exports of yarn, and especially our exports of combed yarns as shown by Mr. Pickard's statistics, were a surprise to us.

Especially astonishing was the fact that during 1924 Argentina took from us 1,752,000 pounds of combed yarns and 5,810,000 pounds of carded yarn.

We wonder if our Southern mills furnished any of the 5,744,000 of combed yarns shipped abroad to various countries last year.

If we could properly pack and ship 13,700,000 pounds of yarn, as shown, during 1924 it does seem reasonable that with a greater effort we could increase that business and send our surplus yarn out of the country instead of delivering it to

speculators to use as a battering ram against advancing prices.

We expect to see Mr. Pickard and possibly Secretary of Commerce Hoover when in Washington on April 7th and will make an effort to have a special agent of the Department of Commerce assigned to the yarn export subject.

The Outlook

WE wish to issue a warning against getting bearish on cotton or cotton goods and yarns.

The mills should keep in mind the fact that a crop of 13,500,000 must be raised in 1925 if the demand is to be supplied and prices remain anywhere their present level.

Knowing that we must have 13,500,000 in order to meet the world's requirements, we fail to see that there is any assurance of any such yield.

Only twice since 1914 have we been able to raise 13,000,000 bales and there are several very adverse factors confronting the cotton farmers.

We have now passed through five months of excessively dry weather in Texas and with very rare exceptions Texas has not been able to raise a large crop after a dry winter.

The boll weevil emergence, while small in northern Louisiana, is very large in other sections and unless there is a summer unfavorable to the boll weevil, large infestation and damage may be expected.

While fertilizer sales have increased recently, we do not believe that they will reach the volume of last year.

We may have abundant spring and summer rains in Texas, we may have exactly the right kind of weather to prevent the spread of the boll weevil and there may be such a fine growing season that lack of fertilizer will not count, but who

cares to guarantee all these favorable features?

Extended rains in Texas at this time would delay planting and might do as much harm as good.

We predict that there will be violent upheavals in the cotton market due to crop scares based upon unfavorable turns in the weather.

Should any very unfavorable weather prevail buyers of cotton goods and yarn would abandon their hand-to-mouth policy and any general movement to accumulate supplies would disclose the dearth of stocks of yarns and goods.

Few people realize that stocks of goods and yarns have been gradually wiped out and are today less than normal both in the hands of dealers and mills.

The recently adopted policy of not making goods except upon orders is going to help keep stocks at a very low point.

February exports of cotton goods were 10,000,000 yards greater than during February, 1925, and with buying powers increasing all over the world we can expect a steady export trade.

One yarn mill that had 500,000 pounds of stock yarn on April 1, 1924, is now without any stock yarn and has its output sold to June 1st. There are many others in the same situation.

Statistically, the cotton manufacturing industry of the South is in a splendid position, and while the mill managers are as a rule pessimistic, we are optimistic because we see many possibilities that may develop.

An extended rainy spell in April or May or a dry spell during the summer might easily cause the cotton manufacturing world to anticipate a crop of less than 12,000,000 bales and cause a scramble for supplies of cotton and cotton goods.

We do not know what will develop, but the possibilities are great and the statistical position of cotton, cotton yarns and cotton goods is such as to give no justification for a bearish attitude.

Bamboozling The Farmers On Child Labor

IN the entire history of social legislation there has perhaps never been so remarkable an example of the use of hokum as in the campaign against the children's amendment, nor one in which its use was so effective as in the case of the farmers in this campaign. Their leaders came actually to believe that its passage meant that farmers' children would be forbidden to work under their parents' direction. False propaganda never reached a higher degree of efficiency even in war time. One of the sources of its effectiveness has been uncovered by Gilbert Hyatt, a special investigator for the labor press. He discovered that the Farmers' States' Rights League of North Carolina was organized, financed and directed by the cotton mill owners and their agents, and he procured the admission of its founders and directors to that effect. The farmers who signed the charter confessed that they did

not know what the organization was for, that they did not know where its funds came from, and that they did not know who was conducting its publicity. The editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin, who was the presiding genius of this remarkable organization, confessed that he drew up the charter and that a special publicity agent by the name of Palmer secured the signatures. Mr. Hyatt found that among the officials were the cashier of a cotton mill bank and the storekeeper at a cotton mill. No real dirt farmer had anything to do with its activities, and the publicity was conducted by the Southern Textile Bulletin in the name of the league. Its editor, Mr. Clark, made no other alibi than that the league was "legally" incorporated and that he was "officially" authorized to conduct its publicity. He says quite frankly that had the literature gone out under the name of the Southern Textile Bulletin its effect would have been neutralized by the source from which it was distributed. "By getting the truth to the people of the country without allowing our opponents to confuse the issue by an attack upon the senders of the literature we turned an almost hopeless situation into an overwhelming victory, and if our methods do not please those who lost, it makes no difference to us." He says, "We set out to beat the Amendment and we have beaten it." We wonder if he has.—The Christian Century.

Editor's Note—The above is one of many such editorials appearing in the papers controlled by professional uplifters.

They say that we bamboozled and deceived the farmers but of the hundreds of such editorials there has not been one that has attempted to say in what manner or by what arguments we deceived them.

The fact is that not one single statement sent out under the name of the Farmers' States' Rights League has ever been denied or refuted.

We presented the truth to the farmers to the confusion of those, including many in church circles, that had deliberately spread propaganda intended to deceive and trick the farmers.

A Very Interesting Book

WE have had the privilege of reviewing an exceedingly interesting book, "Basketry Weaving and Design," by Mrs. Edwin Lang, wife of Capt. Edwin Lang, Southern representative of the U. S. Oil & Supply Co.

The book not only describes in a very interesting manner reed weaving and basket making, but is filled with handsome illustrations showing many different weaves and designs.

Basketry has long been regarded as a fine art, but we had little idea to what extent it had been developed.

"Basketry Weaving and Design" was published by Chas. Scribner's Sons, of New York, and the price is \$3.50 per copy.

Personal News

W. P. Wingate has resigned as superintendent of the Aileen Mills, Biscoe, N. C., effective May 1.

James L. Byers has been appointed superintendent of the Avondale Mills, Alexander City, Ala.

S. D. Bennett has resigned as superintendent of the Efrd Manufacturing Company, Albemarle, N. C.

W. J. Grant has resigned as superintendent of the Avondale Mills, Alexander City, Ala.

W. E. McKinney, formerly of Tallapoosa, Ala., is now overseer of No. 2 carding at the Langley Mills, Langley, S. C.

L. O. Coker has been promoted from section man to second hand in carding at the Pacolet Mill No. 4, New Holland, Ga.

J. S. Castell has been promoted from card grinder to second hand in carding at the Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala.

W. E. Cochran has been promoted from second hand to overseer carding at the Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala.

H. L. Davis has resigned as night carder and spinner at the White-Park Yarn Mills, Concord, N. C., and accepted a similar position at the Rowan Mill, Saulsberry, N. C.

W. E. Alexander has resigned as designer and slasher man at the Mooresville Cotton Mill, Mooresville, N. C., and accepted a position at the Dunean Mills, Greenville, S. C.

Robert Tucker has been promoted from overseer of spooler room, of Massachusetts Cotton Mills, Lindale, Ga., to second overseer of No. 3 spinning room.

R. O. Wilson has been promoted from second hand to overseer of carding at the Pacolet Mill No. 4, New Holland, Ga., succeeding the late R. O. Penland.

G. E. McMinn, formerly of the Dunean Mills, Greenville, S. C., has become overseer weaving at the Monaghan plant of the Victor-Monaghan Company, Greenville, S. C.

W. D. Ballard has resigned as general superintendent of the Lullwater Manufacturing Company, with plants at Greenville, S. C., Thomson and East Point, Ga.

C. B. Gunn has resigned as superintendent of the Spray Cotton Mills, Spray, N. C., to become superintendent and local manager of the Aileen Mills, Biscoe, N. C.

D. B. Neal, of Lindale, Ga., has accepted the position of overseer of the spinning room of the Aragon Cotton Mills, at Aragon, Ga. Mr. Neal has been second overseer of No. 3 spinning room of Massachusetts Cotton Mills for 25 years.

M. L. Rogers has resigned as superintendent of the Dilling Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C., to become general overseer at the several plants of the Efrd Manufacturing Company, Albemarle, N. C.

R. B. Hunt has resigned as overseer of carding and spinning at the Lullwater Manufacturing Company, Greenville, S. C., to become overseer spinning, twisting and warping at the Atlantic Cotton Mills, Macon, Ga.

J. B. Meacham superintendent and local manager of the Atherton Mills, Charlotte, N. C., will also be local manager of the Robinson Spinning Company, of Charlotte, filling the position of the late W. E. G. Robinson.

W. M. Sherard, formerly vice-president and general manager of the Glenn-Lowry Mills, Whitmire, S. C., has purchased a large block of stock in the Freeze-Bacon Hosiery Mills, Hendersonville, N. C., and will be president of the company.

The many friends of J. R. Killian, superintendent of Beaver Mills, North Adams, Mass., will be glad to hear his son J. R. Killian, Jr., has been elected editor of the "Tech" a publication gotten out by the students of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a publication very popular among the 3,500 students of that Institution.

H. C. Bridger Dead.

H. C. Bridger, president of the Bladenboro Cotton Mills, Bladenboro, N. C., died at his home there last week after an illness of several weeks. Besides his mill interests, he was prominently identified with a number of enterprises, being president of the Bank of Bladenboro and treasurer of the Bridger Corporation, a large mercantile firm.

Mr. Bridger was 60 years old and is survived by his third wife and seven children. One son, C. O. Bridger is treasurer of the Bladenboro Cotton Mills and another son, J. L. is superintendent.

Textile Workers Good Risks For Insurance.

New York.—The textiles craft, including spinning and weaving of cotton and wool, no longer are regarded as hazardous by life insurance companies, the Prudential Insurance company announced. Working conditions in the textile industry have been so improved as to render the employees good risks, it was said.

The only persons now not accepted for ordinary life insurance, the company's announcement said, are aviators, civilian divers, submarine workers, jockeys, steeple jacks, sand blasters, certain classes of glass workers, hide salters, fur cutters in hat manufacture, lead burners operating within glass enclosures, and those engaged in the chemical recovery of arsenic.

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Particular attention given to
All Types Of Warp
Bobbins For Filling Wind
Samples of such bobbins gladly
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The Dana S. Courtney Co.
Chicopee, Mass.

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FIG. 27

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Originators and Manufacturers of
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Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Jefferson, S. C.—According to local reports, a company will soon be formed here to build a weave mill.

Dallas, Ga.—The Dallas Hosiery Mills will increase the capacity of the dyeing and finishing plant.

Little Rock, Ark.—J. A. Newton is planning to organize a company to build a cotton mill near this city.

High Point, N. C.—Wm. H. Rankin & Co. are interested in securing a location for a textile mill from New England.

Rockingham, N. C.—The Great Falls Manufacturing Company has appointed the Farish Company, New York, selling agents for their leno fabrics.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—A new mercerizing plant is to be built here by T. H. McKinney, according to local reports.

Cornelius, N. C.—The Cornelius Cotton Mills have purchased 166 Hopedale automatic looms which will be used to replace old equipment.

Greenville, S. C.—It is expected that the machinery for the new addition at the Lullwater Manufacturing Company will be installed within the next 30 days.

Dalton, Ga.—The name of the Elk Cotton Mills has been changed to the Boyleston-Crown Mills. The mill and village is to be considerably enlarged, as recently reported.

Asheville, N. C.—The Sayles Finishing Plants have let contract for the foundation work of their plant to Raymond Concrete Pile Company, New York. J. E. Serrine & Co., Greenville, are the engineers.

Kershaw, S. C.—It is expected that contract for the erection of the new weave shed for the Kershaw Cotton Mills will be let within the next few weeks. The addition will practically double the capacity of the mill, as recently noted.

Fort Worth, Tex.—It is reported that the Worth Mills will considerably increase their capacity. Rudy Copeland, vice-president, is also reported as being interested in establishing a denim plant with 16,000 spindles in South Texas, and a 30,000 spindle yarn mill here.

Carthage, N. C.—A committee consisting of Colin G. Spencer, B. C. Wallace and S. R. Hoyle will undertake to raise \$100,000 to be used in financing a new mill to be built here by a New England company which plans to locate here if local interests will take a part of the capital stock.

McColl, S. C.—The Marlboro Cotton Mills have appointed Farish Company, New York, selling agents for their output. The mills make tire fabrics and have hitherto sold direct.

Galveston, Tex.—A. A. Horne, 3207 R street, Galveston; F. W. Nichols, Taunton, Mass., and B. D. Barker, 35 Congress street, Boston, Mass., and others compose the board of directors of a cotton mill to be moved from Taunton to Galveston. The company will have an authorized capital of \$1,000,000.

Pageland, S. C.—Plans are under way here for the organization of a company to erect a new weaving mill. The Pageland Cotton Mills, a new plant built last year, recently started operations.

Camden, S. C.—A cotton manufacturer of New Jersey has been here to confer with local business men with a view of building a mill here to manufacture fine cotton specialties. It is understood that the mill will be located here provided a sufficient amount of capital can be raised locally.

Bessemer City, N. C.—The Osage Manufacturing Company has filed an amendment to its charter which increases the capital stock from \$250,000 to \$500,000.

Durham, N. C.—The finishing plant to be installed at the Chatham Knitting Mills will cost approximately \$16,000. The mill has heretofore produced unfinished cotton hose in the gray, but with the addition to the finishing machinery will produce mercerized and artificial silk hose. J. W. Cole is president.

McColl, S. C.—At a recent meeting of the directors of the Marlboro Cotton Mills, the following officers were elected: President, Charles Iceman, of Monroe, N. C.; vice-presidents, D. K. McCall, of Bennettsville, S. C., and Charles Bridges, of Bladenbro, N. C.; secretary and treasurer, Fred F. Adams, of McColl, S. C. Mr. Gilbert, of Greensboro, N. C., was elected director to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of J. E. Parker.

Winston-Salem, N. C.—Machinery is now being installed in the new plant of the Hanes Dye and Finishing Company, and it is expected to be in operation in about three months. The plant will bleach, dye and finish a wide range of fabrics, including artificial silk and fine cottons as well as coarser goods, specializing in vat colors under the latest oxidation process. Evenness and uniformity in color will be obtained by a continuous operation of each lot from the gray cloth through to the finished product, handling in detail being done by automatic machinery instead of manual labor. H. A. Jolitz is manager.

Rome, Ga.—The new Southern plant of the Brighton Mills, of Passaic, N. J., will be located at Shannon, about six miles north of this place. The new mill will cost about \$1,250,000. Equipment will be shipped from the Passaic plant and will include spinning, twisting and weaving machinery for making tire fabrics. The Brighton Mill at Passaic has been idle for some time and has been planning to locate a mill in the South for about a year.

William L. Lyall, chairman of the board of directors, in a letter to the stockholders, stated that a subsidizing company will take over and operate the company. Southern banks and individuals will take \$50,000 in first mortgage bonds and \$100,000 in preferred stock. The stockholders will meet this week to ratify the action of the directors.

Textile Corporation Incurs Big Deficit.

New York.—Net loss of \$2,027,615 for 1924 was reported today by the Consolidated Textile corporation in contrast to net profit of \$54,072 the year before.

THE FARISH COMPANY

COMMISSION MERCHANTS



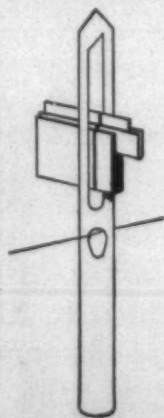
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and Detail Plans
Supervision of Landscape and
Engineering Construction
Sewer and Water Development

Largest Landscape Organization in the South

North Carolina Association Meeting.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of North Carolina, it was decided to hold the 19th annual convention at the Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C., on Friday and Saturday, July 3rd and 4th.

The convention committee is now preparing the program, which is expected to be of usual interest and value.

In addition to the regular program and the entertainment available at Asheville in the summer months, a golf tournament is also being arranged.

Colored Goods Association to Meet.

The Association of Colored Cotton Goods Manufacturers will hold its first regular annual meeting in New Orleans on April 10th, during the convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association. The association, which was organized last year, expects a very full attendance at the meeting and a number of important matters are to come up for consideration. The meeting will be held at the Roosevelt Hotel.

American Cotton Shippers Meet.

New Orleans, La.—The American Cotton Shippers' Association in its first annual convention, adopted a number of resolutions in which Havre, Bremen and Liverpool and other European receivers of American cotton shipments were told certain things.

One resolution requested Liverpool and Havre to dispense with their present system and adopt instead the paid arbitrator system.

Another resolution advised Havre that the American Cotton Shippers' Association desires that cotton not be weighed there until it is assembled. It seems they have a habit of weighing cotton in Havre bale by bale as it comes from the ship, when some of it is exceedingly dry.

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Another resolution advised the Europeans that an indirect shipment is that carried on a ship which may touch one or more American points and then one or more European ports before reaching the port of delivery. The direct shipment may be carried on a ship which may touch at one or more American ports, but which after leaving the last American port must sail direct to the port of shipment. This resolution particularly was for the information of Bremen cotton receivers.

The association also adopted a resolution declaring it shall be unlawful for any member of the association to sell cotton subject to claim for internal damp. Europeans have been in the habit at times of making claims for internal dampness—one speaker at the convention referred to it as "eternal dampness" while another called it "infernal dampness"—and American shippers' have lost heavily.

The next meeting of the Association will be held in Atlanta, Ga. The election of Frank Inman, of Atlanta, as president was announced. Other officers of the association will be chosen by the six sectional cotton shippers associations that make up the national association. These organizations are:

The Atlantic Cotton Association, Atlanta, Ga., Arkansas Cotton Trade Association, Little Rock, Ark., California-Arizona Cotton Association, Los Angeles, Cal., The Oklahoma State Cotton Exchange, Oklahoma City, Okla., Southern Cotton Shippers Association, Memphis, Tenn., The Texas Cotton Association, Waco, Texas.

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must be one that for simplicity with great capacity and economy in maintenance produces uniformly such conditions that may be determined for the different requirements of the work. In the American Moistening Company's method of humidifying, all such requirements are **GUARANTEED**.

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Our ATOMIZERS or COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM

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Our SIMPLEX HUMIDIFIER—One Pipe—No Pressure Pipe

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Johnson Discusses Cotton Situation

Lynchburg, Va.—Allen F. Johnson vice president of Consolidated Corporation, spoke for the meeting of the Lynchburg Foremen's Club held in Melrose Hall on the mill company's grounds in South Lynchburg. S. B. Hamner, president of the club, presided and the attendance numbered 95. Rev. J. H. Lynch, pastor of Methodist Protestant Church, was the other speaker. Several new members were enrolled and the charter closed.

Mr. Johnson was introduced by C. Batson, division superintendent of the corporation, who briefly referred to the fact that Mr. Johnson was well informed as to his subject, having made an intensive study of it.

The club was entertained for this meeting by the corporation and during the afternoon were taken through the plant. Later a wrestling match and two boxing bouts were given for their entertainment in the hall and supper served under the direction of the Mother's Club of the corporation. In concluding the affair, the kindergarten children numbering thirty, gave a concert under the direction of Miss Louise Kasey, the teacher. Little Elsie

Aultice was orchestra leader and gave a dance. Others took part in duets, quartets and larger groups.

Yates Smith, division manager, made the address of welcome and in behalf of the club, the response was made by F. B. Leonard, vice-president of the club.

Mr. Johnson added his personal welcome to the club and expressed a wish for its progress and long and happy career. Speaking of cotton as a part of the commercial life of the nation and the world, he said that nature had blessed America in that it could supply the needs of the world if necessary. He gave a history of the plant from its known use for making a form of cloth, told of its use in many countries ages ago, and of the many people which had used the cotton fibre in some manner or another. He described the invention of machinery and the consequent effects in the industry. He gave the statistics in regard to the growth of cotton production and the growth of the industry based upon the number of spindles in operation. No interruption to this growth had occurred since its first sizeable factor as an industry except the war between the states and recently the boll weevil destruction, he said.

He described the boll weevil and its cycle of life and said that even

with it as a factor of destruction a crop could be made to take care of the manufacturing needs if the price was high enough to stimulate production. He said that he believed in the co-operative organization if they were properly managed and would stabilize production, marketing and standards. He referred to the tenant system of production as having been against right production or marketing methods and said that the coming of the boll weevil seemingly had caused such changes that in a decade the system might be abolished.

"Ponsol Dyestuffs."

Wilmington, Del.—E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., have just issued a circular entitled, "The Ponsol Dyestuffs," describing the properties and wide use of this very remarkable line of vat colors on cotton, and in addition showing dyeings in two strengths on yarn. Directions for dyeing rawstocks, yarn and pieces, by various methods are also included.

The circular should prove to be of great value to any user of the vat colors of the Anthracene series.

In addition, to those who have been following the development of the dyestuff industry in America, the circular is a resume of the

achievements of one company in surmounting the great difficulties that were encountered in the manufacture of a line of colors which is considered the very finest obtainable for cotton.

Although this circular has just issued, the list of dyes mentioned therein has already been augmented by the addition of a new dye, Ponsol Brilliant Blue R Paste, which has just recently been announced.

Cement Trade Turning Back To Osnaburg Bags

The cement trade has neglected to provide for its seasonal requirements in the burlap market. The higher than last year prices for jute cloth has brought the business back to osnaburgs which has been the duly acknowledged fabric for the purpose. Hardly a new burlap cement bag has been manufactured so far this season.

As there are approximately 27,000,000 new bags required each year by cement interests the business is of some importance. For each bag one yard of cloth is used. The construction in burlap has been 31 inches, 14 to 15 ounces, 9x11, and in osnaburgs 30 inches in the 7-ounce weight.

Last year when burlap was first

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BOBBINS
SPOOLS
SHUTTLES
SKEWERS
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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION**

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Correspondence Solicited

Catalog on Request

AUTOMATIC SHUTTLES

Try Our New Automatic Shuttles for either cotton or woolen weaving. It is meeting every requirement with entire satisfaction.

largely used by the cement trade the introduction was accompanied by considerable missionary sales effort. There has always been a definite prejudice in favor of cotton goods, first because of the cleanliness in appearance and secondly, because laborers in the cement mills were seriously opposed to the use of jute fabric.

A number of cement mills had incipient strikes on their hands. The laborers found the roughness of jute cut into their hands when handling burlap is said to have incensed the workers so that mills have only favored burlap when the price differential has been very evidently against cotton. The price movement has been downward in cotton and upward in burlap since a year ago.

Reports indicate that the purchasing of onaburgs will not entirely reflect the change of buying sentiment in the cement trade. There were heavy purchases of bags last year, with supplementary orders placed toward the close of the year. The cement mills at this time find they have an ample supply of new and second hand bags.

A few of them feel they will be able to go through the year without the need of purchasing additional containers. Those who placed bag orders are more than likely to take the cotton style. The effect of favoring sentiment is, therefore, not likely to be reflected in actual yardage. Several million bags have been bought by the industry so far this year and further quantities are to be contracted for, but the volume of last year is by no means looked for by the bag trade.

In addition to the effect of ample supplies of bags in cement factors' hands is the curtailment in the building program of the entire country. This may be a temporary condition, though it affects buying sentiment in the bag market. Builders have estimated building construction has diminished 25 per cent a national factor in the use of bags for building materials.

No one in the trade has assumed that burlap has permanently been dispensed with the cement market. While jute and burlap continue on the present basis of cost, only the bags already made are likely to be used. Those engaged in the business state they frankly prefer to use cotton bags, and on an even break or with a situation somewhat in favor of burlap they will use cotton nearly exclusively.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Dyestuffs

(Continued from Page 15)

pounds. This country's average production is perhaps one-fourth of the total while we use one-fifth of all the dyes made; we, therefore, have a small but important exportable surplus. The invoice value of dye to the direct consumers in this country is perhaps fifty millions of dollars, which means that the per capita dye cost with us is about 50 cents. Will the industry in this country be permanent? Add four or five strong companies make the bulk of the dyes here, the answer

would seem to be "Yes," if our Government provides the proper protection so that a reasonable profit may be made from their operations. We now make more than 90 cents of the dyes we use.

Some of you may take up the selling of dyes when you go to work; my experience has taught me to look upon honesty and energy as being among the necessary qualifications for a dyestuff salesman.

To you who are studying the application of dyes, let me say whatever your views, you are not studying to prepare yourselves for a job; you are studying an art that will make you artists.

The cotton industry uses about three-fourths of all the dyes used. The South today spins about three-fourths of all the cotton spun in this country; we may therefore conclude that the South used the bulk of the dyes in America; but this is not the case; a great deal of the cotton spun and woven in the South is sent out of this section to be dyed; the particular job that faces all of us interested in dyes is to so advance the art of dyeing down here that we shall dye and finish in the same ratio as we fabricate.

New Cannon Dress Fabrics.

The Gibson Department of Cannon mills has developed for fall delivery a new range of 32-inch "Embroidered Effects," following in general treatment patterns of the type suggested by the brand name. One of the popular numbers in the spring line was a simple cross-stitch affair, worked in white yarns against colored grounds. The number continues to sell well, it is stated, and forms the basis for several new variations in the fall line.

Among the effects introduced for fall is a double-linked oblong pattern coming in both single and double colors and used against harmonizing or contrasting grounds. As an example, one range has the oblongs in gold against green, while another has the oblongs in pairs of blue and black against helio.

White stripes about one-quarter inch wide and equal distance apart, are employed in bayadere arrangement against a chambray colored ground. An odd check effect is achieved by crossing these horizontal bars with thin stripes of fine yarns, the latter worked in black and red against different color grounds.

Embroidered-effect yarns form outlines of single oblongs, one-half inch by three-quarter inch, in another group. The oblongs are set in regular formation, and are formed of such colors as gold, red, burnt orange and black, against appropriately colored grounds.

Two-inch handkerchiefs plaids worked out in white yarns against colored grounds comprise still another group. In this number the square corners formed by the plaid are filled in with some of the cross-stitch work previously mentioned. The cross-stitch pattern is itself carried over into the fall line, comprising a separate range.—Daily News Record.

SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS.

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

1923

Name of Mill _____

Town _____

Spinning Spindles _____ Looms _____

Superintendent _____

Carder _____

Spinner _____

Weaver _____

Cloth Room _____

Dyer _____

Master Mechanic _____

Recent changes _____

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Cotton Commission Merchants
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New Orleans Cotton Exchange
New York Cotton Exchange
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Associate Members:

Liverpool Cotton Association, Ltd.

The New Bedford Situation

New Bedford, Mass.—Curtailment in New England cotton mills during the period between now and October depends very largely on the sufficiency of the cotton supply which the New England mills have already purchased or definitely engaged, according to the March bulletin of the New Bedford Storage Warehouse Company, which has just been issued. It is pointed out that the mills that have not already bought their raw material supply and have to sell goods on the basis of the current raw material market quotations from time to time are likely to find competition very difficult and may have to cut down on their output. On the other hand, the bulletin expresses the belief that most New England mills are fairly well provided for on cotton up to next summer and a few like the fine goods mills have enough definitely purchased to run until fall. The yarn mills, however, are not so well covered, it is said, and the inference plainly indicated is that yarn mill operations may be limited very largely by the volume of raw material on hand.

"How far ahead are New England cotton mills covered on their cotton requirements? How much have they still to buy to complete their supply of raw material up to the time when new crop cotton will be available?"

"The current rate of consumption in the United States has been steadily increasing for weeks and only recently with the advent of a curtailment policy among some of the Southern yarn mills has there been any halt in the steady march upward of consumption figures."

"New England yarn mills have felt the same lull in demand that has brought the Southern curtailment policy but they have not been accustomed to producing recently in excess and so have not as yet cut down on their rate of operation. This will come in time as present orders expire unless there is a revival in the yarn market."

"There is a growing conviction in the cotton manufacturing industry, especially that part of it located in the East, that a cotton mill's ability to run profitably at anywhere near normal capacity for the next six months hinges very much on the cotton supply it now has in hand."

"The outlook in the cotton market for the balance of the present season constitutes such an open invitation to bullish operators that it would not be unlikely to see cotton prices forced to levels so high as to seriously interfere with distribution. That is, the mills will find it impracticable to sell goods at prices based on the current raw cotton values and can do business only so far as their cotton supplies bought at materially lower figures will permit."

"Many of the Eastern mills this year have bought less often and in larger volume and have put a greater than usual portion of their business through certain few operators. They have found it more satisfactory to give a large open order to

one firm to work on quieter than to seek prices from a dozen firms and thus run up the market on themselves."

"Most of the fine goods mills are well covered on their requirements at least through the summer months. The mills making coarser fabrics such as print cloth, gingham, etc., are believed to be fairly well provided for in a similar way."

"Yarn mills as a whole are less fully covered than the cloth mills, have been able to secure business enough to guarantee full normal operation and have deemed it unwise to buy raw material supplies for the balance of the season, on a full capacity basis. It would be necessary for the Eastern spinners to secure considerable additional cotton if they expect to go on a full capacity basis of operation."

"The demand for cotton in the Eastern markets, therefore, during the next three or four months is likely to consist of:

(1) Replacement demand to cover rejections. This may be in fairly large volume at times.

(2) "Small lot demand for filling in purposes or meeting pressing needs—this will be entirely a spot demand and price will cut very little figure because of the small volume of any individual purchase and the importance of it in filling out some very much larger lot."

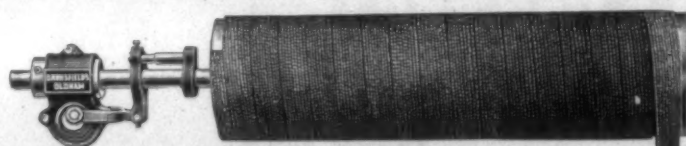
(3) "Demand from yarn mills for additional supplies based on new business secured or in prospect—this is tentative but may develop into a very healthy demand as the season progresses and probably will center especially on spots."

"Spot stocks available for sale in the Eastern sections of the country, are very low indeed. The unsold portion of this year's cotton crop is held now in strong hands, awaiting a fancy price basis."

Statistics on Lancashire Spindles and Looms.

Manchester, England.—Important statistics relating to cotton machinery are given in the 1925 edition of the Lancashire Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Directory, published by Messrs. John Worrall, Limited, Oldham. The spindles in Lancashire are 59,902,954, against 59,510,867 a year ago. It is several years since there was any big increase, and in 1910 the number was 57,731,829. With regard to looms there are now 788,197, against 791,674 a year ago and 741,197 in 1910.

Since a year ago the chief increases in spindles have been Leigh 189,660, Oldham 158,584, Bolton 118,848 and Rochdale 63,823. The chief loom extensions in the same period are Glossop 1793, Bolton 1018, Farnworth 826 and Radcliffe 728. The chief cases of spindle decreases compared with a year ago are Blackburn 87,786, Hyde 45,662, Preston 33,740, Farnworth 32,158 and Ashton-under-Lyne 31,365. The chief loom decreases are Ashton-under-Lyne 1979, Blackburn 1476, Chorley 1257, Bury 989 and Accrington 901. There is practically no change in either spindles or looms in Burnley.



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"Needs no 'Damping'"

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BOSTON, MASS.

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Managing Agents

Coarse Yarn Spinners to Meet.

The Southern Yarn Spinners Association has called a meeting of all Southern spinners who manufacture 16s and coarser ply yarns to be held in Charlotte on April 7th. This will be the first meeting under the group plan worked out at the annual meeting of the Association some weeks ago. It is hoped that a gathering of a large number of spinners who make the same class of yarn will prove beneficial in working out some of the problems confronting the industry.

The invitation makes it plain that all spinners making 16s yarns and coarser, whether members of the association or not, are invited to attend. The meeting, which will be held at the Chamber of Commerce, at 11 a. m. will be entirely informal in character and will be devoted to a discussion marketing and other similar subjects. T. B. Moore, of York, one of the vice-presidents of the Southern Yarn Spinners Association will preside.

An Interesting Letter.

Union Bleachery,
Greenville, S. C.

Mr. David Clark,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:-

Accept thanks for your letter of the 7th calling attention to report of Mr. Gossett in your issue of the 5th. Earlier acknowledgement was prevented by my recent absence.

That part of the report which is ed by you. This refers to the advantage to the industry of free exed by you. Thi srefers to the advantage to the indulsry of free exchange of information and statistics. Your editorial comment on this report brings out the fact that efforts heretofore made have been unsuccessful up to this time in getting yarn spinners to furnish information for exchange among those members furnishing such information. This condition is not true in the finishing industry, and I have always thought it to be quite possible to bring about an exchange of statistical information of value both in the yarn and cloth ends of the industry.

The members of the National Asociaion of Finishers of Cotton Fabrics exchange through the office of the Secretary of the Association a great deal of statistical information, such for instance as the weekly capacity and percentage of normal capacity each plant has operated; the orders received each week in perecentage of normal capacity of plant; the number of bales of goods on hand for finishing at certain stated periods; the number of days work ahead stated weekly; the amount of accounts past due on the first day of each month, and how long past due.

There may be one or more additional items of information exchanged, which I do not at the moment recall.

Cotton weaving mills or yarn mills would not want or need exactly the class of information as to each other which is described above, but there

must be a number of points where such exchange of information would be of much value. I should think, for instance, that any weaving mill would be distinctly interested in knowing weekly, or preferably daily, the total yardage or pieces which had been sold of every construction, and the maximum and minimum prices obtained. Also probably the number of bales of goods on hand unsold; also goods on hand sold but nt delivered, as well as possibly the number of bales of cotton actually on hand or under contract. This information could be consolidated through the secretary's office, and the information distributed among the interchanging members in lump sum totals, the name of no plant divulged.

I believe a full explanation of the actual working of such a plan could be arranged for at a small cost, if a sufficiently large group of manufacturers were interested enough in the possibilities of such a thing to be willing to meet on some date, and to share the small expense of having present a man well qualified to make such an explanation, and answer all inquiries.

Yours truly,
Jno. W. Arrington
President.

What Others Think Of Us.

(Ohio Stae Grange Monthly)
Reviewing the recent decisive defeat of the proposed child labor amendment, which started out with the support of so many powerful groups and organizations, Finance and Industry, of Cleveland, credits the farm organizations with being the final deciding factor. Read this:

"With all due respect for the agencies, including the chambers of commerce of the United States, quite a respectable portion of the portion of the press and the manufacturers association, which worked to defeat the amendment, the credit for its speedy dispatch must go to the farmer. It was the farmer, represented by his Grange, who swung the balance of power. But even the farmer, militant and numerous as he was, could not have created such a decisive effect without the aid of the wonderful organizations which have been built by him on his behalf. It is not going to far to say that as long as the farmer takes an active interest in government, that government will be fairly safe. He is the mightiest force conservatism has in the country today. And his latest victory is entirely worthy of his escutcheon."

English Mills Facing Scarsity of Operatives.

Manchester. — Something of a transformation is happening in the Lancashire cotton trade, which has been under a cloud of depression since the great boom of a few years ago. Looms which stood idle for many months are being run again, and on looking round for operatives to work other looms, manufacturers find they have migrated t other industries. This necessitates the adoption of methods hitherto foreign to the trade, and unknown to the oldest weaver.

VISIT

The Beautiful "Magnolia-Gardens-On-The-Ashley"

CHARLESTON, S. C.

APRIL 3rd and 4th, 1925

The Southern Railway System announces Special Excursion Fares from North Carolina points to Charleston, S. C., and return, April 3rd and 4th, in order to visit the famous gardens.

ROUND-TRIP FARE FROM CHARLOTTE, \$6.50

Tickets on sale April 3rd and 4th, good to reach original starting point prior to midnight Wednesday, April 8th.

Tickets good going and returning on regular trains (except 37 and 38).

Through Pullman Sleeping Cars.

The "Magnolia Gardens" will be at their most beautiful stage during this excursion.

Charleston offers many old quaint places of interest to visit. For detailed information, Pullman reservations, etc., call on any Southern Railway Agent.

W. F. COCHRANE
City Ticket Agent
Charlotte, N. C.

R. H. GRAHAM
Division Passenger Agent
Charlotte, N. C.

Hollingsworth on Wheels For Lickerins

My unsurpassed service in rewinding Lickerins has pleased the largest and most exacting mills. You are due yourself an investigation.

Write for Testimonials
Box 69, Greenville. S. C.

DARY TRAVELERS



If it's a DARY Ring Traveler, you can depend on it that the high quality is guaranteed—that the weight and circle is always correct, and that all are uniformly tempered which insures even running, spinning or twisting.

Ask for prices

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Cuts 3/4 in. Letters
4 Lines—Any Length

Bradley Stencil Machines

Cut 1/2 in., 3/4 in., 1 1/4 in., and 1 1/2 in. Letters

OVER 30,000 IN USE
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ALL PARTS INTERCHANGEABLE
MACHINES SENT ON TRIAL
FREIGHT PAID BY US BOTH WAYS
ROUND AND HORIZONTAL
MODELS

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Oil Stencil Board

Bradley's
Two-in-One
Stencil Ink

The Bradley
Ball Stencil Pot

Shippers' Supplies

Write for Samples
and Prices

LIBERTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

W. R. Pederson, Resident Manager

Carolina National Bank Building, Spartanburg, S. C.

Employers' Liability Insurance, Automobile Insurance, Public Liability Insurance

Cash refunds to policyholders, amounting to nearly \$13,000,000 since organization, have realized savings to them of at least 20% of the standard stock company insurance cost.

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Service and Style Sell Goods

Service and style, rather than price, command the attention of cotton goods consumers at the present time, declared John S. Lawrence, of Lawrence & Co., Boston, in an address on the status of the textile industry delivered at a special textile meeting at the Rotary Club, of New Bedford.

"We must specialize on what the public wants, not only here but abroad," said Mr. Lawrence. "It is on this subject that I wish to lay particular stress.

"Let us take account of stock. We cotton manufacturers are making more than the country can use. The consumption of cotton goods per cent per annum in the United States has been on the decrease— from 1911 to 1914 it was 27 pounds per capita, while from 1921 to 1924 it was 26.4. The yardage of cloth consumed per capita per annum in 1899 was 55.16; 1904, 58.85; 1909, 65.80; 1914, 65.94; 1918, 54.11; 1921, 58.28.

"Everybody realizes that mechanical textiles have increased in consumption, but this increase has been more than offset by the reduction in clothing textiles. We have not been dealing with a growing industry. There has been no justified reason for such an increase in textile machinery plants as a whole, nor operation on double shifts, other than to balance production. Mechanical textiles are chiefly sold on competitive bids, they are particularly adapted to Southern mass production, but clothing textiles are the natural product of New England, their success depending more on quality and service than mass production and cost."

It is the constantly shifting styles which create demand, the speaker continued. By changing styles and giving service, he said, the textile manufacturers of America can hope to build up and maintain a larger sale of cotton goods. He emphasized the importance of service.

"Call on your retail friends, and you will find their greatest difficulty is that of getting cotton goods that they want when they want them," Mr. Lawrence went on. "Call on the mills, and you will find that they have the greatest difficulty getting orders that they want when they want them.

"It is this problem that New England must and will bend her energies to solve. The public demands this service at reasonable costs appropriate to both production and distribution.

"I believe the drop in the consumption of cotton per capita of the last few years is not due entirely to the change in habit of our people or their mode of dressing, but is largely due to our not providing what people want when they want it. And if the foreigner gauges our demands better than we and jumps our tariff by giving our people what they want when they want it, they are entitled to the business in the same way that those properly organized are doing a large and in-

creasing export business on finished goods, owing to service.

"Today we must specialize in what the market wants, not only here but abroad, and it is on this subject that I particularly want to lay stress today."

"In reading the balance sheets of New England mills you can readily determine who has solved these new problems," he added. "Success has come primarily to those who have solved the broad problem of support of the sales efforts.

"New conditions have developed in this ever changing world. Among other things comes the motor, a large user of cotton goods itself, but it changed the character of people's buying. People no longer shop in the town store. They go to the larger centers. They no longer buy at the crossroads stores. This store may handle needles, pins and soda water, but not cotton goods.

"A style started in New York starts as quickly in Oshkosh, Chicago and San Francisco. It is all in demand and all out of demand. If the woman's buying motive is to be met, the right goods must be at the right place at the right time. It is service and style rather than price that control.

"I know of a mill that for four years questioned whether they would make what the market wanted or what they were hitched up to make. They continued to make what they could economically produce, boasted of their economic production and it was beautifully done, but they are on the brink of bankruptcy today.

"Many of you here will probably say, 'but we cannot keep our costs down if we shift about so quickly'. Of course, you cannot. How many hates do you think my wife would buy if they were all made to standard each year in year out? Of course she would save money, but there would be a lot of hat labor and hat capital out of a job.

"It is the constant shifting of styles that makes demand, that increase the consumption of cotton goods. You must meet this demand with service."

Spartanburg County Mills to Sold May 4.

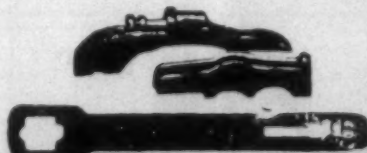
Spartanburg, S. C.—Announcement has been made by B. C. Fiske, one of the receivers of the Spartanburg county mills, located at Camp Wadsworth, that the mills will be sold salesday in May, which is Monday, May 4, at public auction before the court house door, during the legal hours of sales, or at some subsequent salesday.

The sale is to satisfy judgements secured by the W. S. Gray Cotton Mills and Mason Machinery company, aggregating \$100,000.

The court's decree provides that the entire plant, machinery, textile supplies, warehouses and several hundred acres of land to be sold at auction before the county court house. The bidders must post certified checks to guarantee that their bids are bona fide. The terms of the sale are \$100,000 cash and the balance within a year.

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BRISTOL, RHODE ISLAND



Use Dixon Patent Stirrup Adjusting Saddles, the latest invention in Saddles for Top Rolls of Spinning Machines. Manufacturers of all kinds of Saddles, Stirrups and Levers.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES

The Importance of Testing Yarns

(Continued from Page 11)

number. One yarn will be hard while the other will be softer and still have the same twist. This is also where experience comes in. Ask yourself if your yarn covers well? Does it fill in good shape? It all depends upon the compression of the yarn. If the yarn is spun into a hard small compass, it will make a slazy sort of cloth, while if the same number of yarn is spun fat and has less compression, it will make a fuller or better filled cloth. So it is well to test out yours to see if the full advantage of the manufacturing with such yarns is being secured. There are two ways of securing fat yarns. One is by coils of twist which swell the yarn outwardly but which also makes a wiry spirally yarn. While such yarns will have a certain place in making certain varieties of cloth, it will be better to make the yarn fat by feeding a little heavier and putting in less twist. This will make a yarn of the same number and yet it will make a highly compressible yarn. It will make a well filled cloth and give it a good cover—a quality which all cloth merchants look for. The way to test for this is to multiply the constant number and then extract the square root. This will give the total number of ends of this number which can be laid side by side within the space of one inch. Now it will be very easy to note the difference between a hard and a soft yarn in same space.

With reference to the conditioning of the yarn. It makes a good deal of difference as to whether a yarn is dry or wet. It must be neither. There is a certain degree of moisture which will make the yarn have a better manufacturing quality. Yarns that have a regain of moisture, of about 8 per cent will average about right. And yet it requires very good judgment as to how much regain each particular yarn should have, because the advantages of a regain varies somewhat according to localities and with cotton of different kinds and for different purposes. The testing instruments should be often consulted in connection with the work in hand.

Tests Nos. 11 and 12. Some cottons dye and bleach better than others, as experiments have often proved.

Test No. 13 although partially covered by what was explained by test No. 7, this is a different treatise. After having set the twist per inch, is the yarn being twisted to that standard as a whole? How much does it vary from this standard as a whole? Are we using the best twist that is appreciable for our work, etc? Again the direction of twist, under No. 16 test. It is a fact that some cotton twists better left hand than right hand. It is also a fact that one mill in Fall River made a fortune for its share holders because the tactful superintendent "monkeyed with the twist". He kept on experimenting until he "hit up" just the right twist. He made

a certain kind voiles with a combination right and left hand twisted yarn which took the market by storm. It was all in the matter of giving some close attention to the twist.

Test number 14—a great many yarns are injured after having been made under proper schedule. The various tests suggested will reveal such injuries.

Test number 14. This involves another source of knowledge many yarns gain or lose in weight or are made stronger or weaker, or longer or shorter, fatter or leaner, coarser or more lustrous. The testing instruments for all of these things will tell the true story.

Knitting Arts Exhibition

With one week more to go plans for the twenty-first birthday part of the Knitting Arts Exhibition held in Commercial Museum, Philadelphia in connection with the convention of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers are being rushed rapidly to completion with more proof than is needed that this years event will eclipse in all ways any previous show.

Of interest to the thousands of visitors who will attend is the surprising news from General Manager Chester I. Campbell that exhibitors this year out number by 25 per cent the number who showed last year. More than 325 exhibitors have taken space and will have their booths in readiness for the six big days from April 6 to 10. This means that the scope of the exhibition will be greater than ever before with a greater variety of exhibits covering every possible phase of the Knitting and Textile industries.

In addition to this number it is expected that there will be many last minute entries to occupy the few vacant space that remain. In anticipation of late arrivals the management has made plans to have its office open in the Museum from March 31 to see that everybody is placed and all last minute details arranged for.

The program of proceedings at the convention of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers has been announced by President Joseph H. Zens. The convention itself will be held at the Bellevue Stratford Hotel on Monday and Wednesday with an interesting array of speakers.

Cordage Mill to be Built in Canada.

Negotiations are under way for the construction of a \$5,000,000 cordage mill at Winnipeg for the manufacture of binder twine from Canadian hemp. Trade Commissioner Meekins, Ottawa, advises the Department of Commerce. The Dominion Government has granted a bounty of 1½ cents per pound to encourage the new industry. At present about 80 per cent of the binder twine in the Prairie Provinces is imported from the United States. The remaining 20 per cent is manufactured in Ontario from imported fibers.

GLYCERINE	GLYCERINE	GLYCERINE	GLYCERINE
<h1>DRAKE</h1> <h2>CORPORATION</h2> <h3>HIGHEST QUALITY GLYCERINE</h3> <p>sold on</p> <h3>GUARANTEED ANALYSIS</h3> <p>and</p> <h3>GLYCERINE BASE WARP DRESSINGS,</h3> <h3>PROPORTIONED TO SUIT THE</h3> <h3>INDIVIDUAL REQUIREMENTS</h3> <p>of the</p> <h3>PARTICULAR TEXTILE MILL</h3> <p><i>"Warp Dressing Service Improves Weaving"</i></p> <p>NORFOLK - - VIRGINIA</p>			
GLYCERINE	GLYCERINE	GLYCERINE	GLYCERINE

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Frederick Jackson,
Southern Agent

Factory Office
Providence, R. I.



Shedding at the loom is not a necessary evil. Sizol practice will eliminate much of it.

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733 Augusta Street
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Basic Patents

for the rotary reel skein machine were issued nearly fifty years ago to the Klauder-Weldon Dyeing Machine Co.

Today, Klauder-Weldon machines are universally used—a acknowledged leaders in efficiency and profit producing durability.

On request, a representative will gladly discuss your present or future dyeing requirements and problems with you.

Special Construction when Required

KLAUDER-WELDON DYEING MACHINE CO.

BETHAYRES, PENNSYLVANIA

Mossberg Pressed Steel Corporation



Geared and Friction Loom Beam Head
Patented June 1, 1920

All Steel

LOOM BEAM HEADS
SECTION BEAM HEADS
ADJUSTABLE BEAM HEADS
(SPLIT AND SOLID)
NARROW FABRIC BEAMS
BEAMS FOR ELASTIC AND
NON ELASTIC WEB
BEAMS FOR SILK RIBBON
"NEW PROCESS" DROP WIRE
JACK SPOOLS

Attleboro, Mass.

They Are FUEL SAVERS

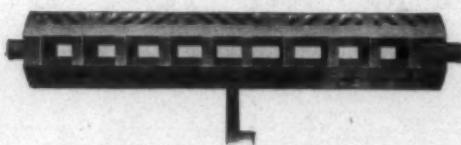
Thomas

True—

Semi—

Steel

Side View



Wiggling--Shaking--Dumping Grate Bars

Save their cost in fuel in a few weeks use.
Eliminate the cleaning period.
Make a poor steaming boiler a free steamer.
Reduce the fireman's labors.
Cannot get out of fix and refuse to work.

Let us tell you

HOW AND WHY

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Birmingham, Ala.

AMERICAN TRUST CO.

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Negotiates purchase and sale of Cotton Mills.
Offers conservative investments in Textile preferred stocks to yield from 6 1-2 to 7 1-2 per cent.

BOND DEPARTMENT

American Trust Co.

FRANK B. GREEN, Manager
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Report of National Industrial Conference Board

New York.—A stable, sound and even flow of business activity for the remainder of the year is forecast in the opinions given by industrial leaders in a survey by the National Industrial Conference Board, 247 Park Avenue, New York, and weighed in the light of business conditions in the last five years as analyzed by the Board.

Business during the balance of the year, however, it is indicated, will probably be conducted under conditions of rising interest rates for loans, with a tendency toward lower prices in some industries, and generally stationary wages.

While there is no expectation of a boom, this is considered an advantage rather than otherwise, a steadier movement of business being felt to be more conducive to sane and dependable conditions. In connection, four notable achievements, accomplished during the past five years, are emphasized as contributing to more stable and sound business conditions:

(1) More stable employment in relation to changes in production;
(2) Greater conservatism in expanding production and trade in relation to price changes.

(3) A shortening of the line of distribution from manufacturer to consumer.

(4) Greater dependability of transportation service.

Greater elasticity of production in adjusting itself to price changes, it is believed, has been brought about by industry's demonstrated ability to increase greatly the volume of production with a relatively smaller expansion in employment. This, it is pointed out, tends to eliminate the hectic activity usually resulting from marked price fluctuations. The demonstrated capacity to produce more though employment does not increase or even falls off, is hailed as one of the most encouraging signs in recent industrial history, indicating more efficient management and greater efficiency of labor or mechanical application, or both.

More Direct Distribution.

Better and more direct contact between manufacturer and consumer, is also welcomed as a factor helping to stabilize business generally. It is noted with satisfaction principally because of its tendency to eliminate speculative buying, and the resulting steadying of prices, a condition closely connected with, and partly made possible by the greater dependability of transportation. Shippers are now more willing to move smaller quantities at shorter intervals according to a prominent Eastern railroad executive, because they feel assured that they will have no trouble to receive further shipments at short notice. Cited as outstanding among the more direct contacts between manufacturer and consumer are the development of the chain stores, syndicate buying of the department stores and the mail order house.

A note of warning is sounded re-

garding the state of agriculture, and its possible effect on industry as a whole. The long sustained, "ominous depression" of farm produce prices is declared as indicating "something fundamentally wrong" that will in time be felt by industry according to one prominent executive. Farm products, it is pointed out, have gained little in price since 1914, while other commodity groups with few exceptions, have gone up considerably, compelling the farmer to pay much more in proportion for what he buys, while he receives less for what he sells. Industrialists generally are urged to study and take a constructive interest in the situation, because of its possible political as well as economic consequences.

High Interest and Wages.

The need of careful management is suggested partly by the financial situation and partly by wage conditions, both compelling industry to proceed on a comparatively narrow basis of profit. That the margin of the loan power of the banks has been affected by a series of foreign loans and extended speculation, is the keynote of an analysis of the financial situation. This, it is anticipated will in the next few weeks result in a reduction of speculative commitments in the security markets and withdrawal of loans in that field, continued backward movement of prices, but also in an upward movement of interest rates. Banks now are reported as already unloading bonds to meet demand for commercial loans.

On the other hand, wages, which on the upgrade had risen more than in proportion to the increase in employment, have not decreased in proportion to decrease in employment, and hardly any decrease in wages took place during the employment slump in 1924.

Railroads.

A good volume of business in an even flow is predicted by one prominent Eastern railroad executive, who expects business generally to move at an even pace during the balance of the year, without booms, and without any material recessions. Western railroads, he points out, of course depend more on the outcome of the crop situation.

Electrical Industry.

In the electrical industry, good business for the rest of the year is expected now that the public utility companies have financed their major capital requirements, after some delay.

Automobile Industry.

In the automobile industry, great conservatism has been shown as to 1925 prospects, due to the overoptimistic attitude of automobile makers in 1924, which necessitated a curtailment of production later that year. With stocks in dealers' hands now at a low ebb, and believing that the 1925 demand has been underestimated, good business is looked for during the rest of the year.

An encouraging development in this industry is the increasing export trade.

Metal Trades Industries.

In metal trades industries, a condition of stabilization greater than at any time since 1920 has been achieved. A tendency toward lower prices for metal products, seems apparent largely owing to keener competition. Wages (now very near the peak of 1920), are expected to remain mostly stationary. Production in this industry at present runs at about 80 per cent as compared with last year, or 65 per cent to 75 per cent as compared with the peak in 1920.

Farm implement production is reported to have increased considerably during the past six months, and much more than in the previous four years. Business, however, is characterized as spotty. Prices and wages in this line are expected to remain stationary for the year.

Steel Production.

While last February is described as "the greatest February in history" in the steel industry from the point of view of production, which is about 40 per cent above normal, stocks in consumers' hands are stated to be small. Still, the situation is adjudged as "a little weak", with the market in the buyers' hands, as it has been during the past 18 months. Retrenchment in production with a stiffening of prices is predicted, but business is expected to remain at a good level until at least the middle of the year.

An adequate bituminous coal supply for all the demand that can be foreseen, at prices below that of any competing industrial nation, is assured by coal operators, who, however, point out that under existing conditions of overproduction and the overmanning of the mines, and high wages, there is little profit in the bituminous coal industry at present.

Anthracite mines are reported as running steady, despite a slackness in demand due to warm winter weather.

Outlook in the lumber industry for the immediate future is given as ordinary, with no great advance in demand, supply or price in sight.

Paper, Wool.

Paper mills are busier than they have been for some time, although expectations of earnings are somewhat clouded because of considerable foreign competition, the latter especially affecting the newsprint mills. The price trend will continue upward, it is stated, until reforestation in the United States is accelerated.

Warping Artificial Silk

A horizontal warper with a V-shaped creel similar to that used for silk can be used with success. The bobbins or spools should be set so that the yarn will not touch the sides in drawing off, to prevent breaking of the filaments. All bobbins and spools should be as near alike as possible in weight and diameter so that the tension on all of the threads is about equal. It is

essential that the flanges of the beams should be smooth and true and that the beam should be set to the exact width of the warp on the machine, to prevent chaffing and high and low selvages.

With the regenerated cellulose a high humidity in this operation will tend to make the ends sag, causing uneven beams.

Sizing.

Most manufacturers of artificial silk recommend that when it is to be in small quantities in the warp that it be sized in the skeins before putting on the warp beams. This is done by suspending the skeins on a rod and rotating them in the sizing bath very similar to the way a skein is dyed in jig dyeing. The skeins should not be rung out, but should be put in net bags and extracted for about five minutes. After extraction the skeins should be hung up to dry using the type of rack recommended for drying after using an oil emulsion.

When the warp contains a large number of ends of artificial silk or is all artificial silk, a sizing machine should be used.

Whatever machine is used care must be taken not to stretch the yarn while it is wet, as it will retain this stretch until wet out again when it will return to about its original length unless it is dried out under tension. If a cylinder sizer is used extreme care must be taken in the control of the temperature and speed of the cylinder as too high a temperature or too long a contact with the cylinder will cook the yarn, decreasing its strength and elasticity.

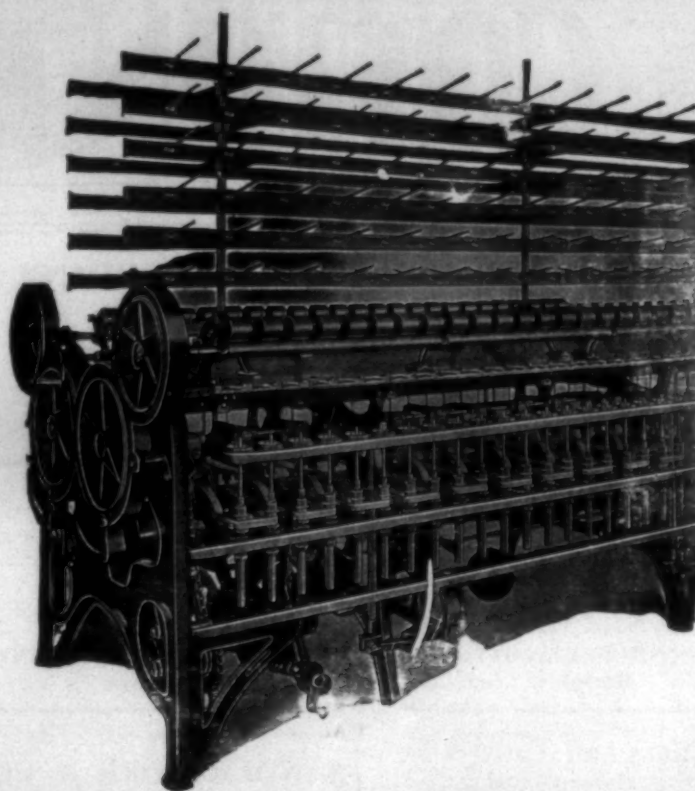
The temperature of the size should be kept constant and the amount of size in the sow box kept at a constant level.

Another method of sizing used to some extent in England is called the bobbin to bobbin sizing. The yarn is drawn off of one bobbin through the size solution, through a dryer and then wound onto another bobbin.

The proper size to use seems to depend a great deal on personal opinion. A simple sizing such as all-cornstarch size is being used successfully by some mills. Other mills find it desirable to use a more complex size which usually contains gum tragacanth. The manufacturers of the different brands of artificial silk have all worked out sizing formulas that are recommended for their particular yarn and some have even gone to the extent of manufacturing a special sizing to be used with their material.

Many of the sizes recommended contain gelatin or glue, as one of the ingredients. If such a size is used, care should be taken not to store the yarn in a damp place as it is susceptible to mildew.

A crude, but rather effective test, to determine whether or not the yarn is properly sized is to draw the yarn over the thumb nail. If the filaments split apart there is something wrong with the sizing as in a well-sized yarn the filaments will not separate.—Bulletin of National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.



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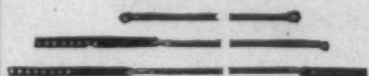
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Some Aspects of Textile Design

(Continued from Page 7)

coming known to outsiders as they are today and it is stated that Obadiah Brown and John Allen came from the Warwick Mill and visited Slater's mill at Pawtucket to see how things were run there and get some useful hints. Slater, having no interest in the Warwick mill, was not at all pleased by Allen's investigation, and, when Allen attempted to measure some of the machines, took hold of him and threatened to throw him out of the window. Brown, who was a partner of Slater, as well as of Allen, took the measure from Allen, saying, "I will finish thy work, and I will if Samuel will serve me as he did thee." Samuel did not care to attack his own partner. The measurements were taken and the Warwick mill was thereby equipped with better machines.

The employees received but eighty cents to \$1.30 and \$1.40 per week and as indoor work was not alluring, it was difficult to secure the right kind of help. Slater introduced the English apprentice system, but it did not work, and was soon given up. One boy, who found the work too hard and discipline too strict, complained to a companion, who replied, "Very well, act like the devil, and Slater will lay you off."

I think I have given you enough details of ancient history and will now come down to the present time.

Designing is very largely a repetition of things that have been done previously. Prevailing fashions, location and tastes of the people in different places all have a bearing on the material, design and weight of the fabric.

Within the last fifteen years, artificial silk or Rayon, so called, has been used largely for the decoration of fabrics, and as the quantity has improved, the use has become more general until today there is a great scarcity of this material. Very handsome fabrics have been made from same in connection with cotton, wool and silk. There is a new material which has been brought out since the war called "Celanese" with which so much of you are more or less familiar. It is an English product and can be used in the same way that rayon can. They have now started a plant to manufacture it in this country. It will cross-dye with rayon, wool, worsted, raw silk, spun silk or cotton and is not susceptible to moisture.

One of the troubles, from a manufacturer's point of view, to my mind is to get the correct interpretation of the converters idea of pattern, design and construction of cloth wanted.

Another thing that I wish to call to your attention is that machinery today is built much better than it was 25, 30 or even 40 years ago. A great many people have a mistaken idea that the automatic loom, for instance, will not produce cloth as good as the ordinary common looms. Now, there has been nothing done

except to improve the build of the automatic loom. As most people know, looms used to be built largely in the foundry but today this is not so. The automatic loom of today is a better built machine than the ordinary common loom. Take for instance the box looms. They are better built and they have got to be in order that different parts of the box motion, dobbie and jacquard head will work properly and perform the functions for which they are designed. So it is with any automatic loom. I can speak of this knowingly as I had something to do with the early introduction of the loom on the market. The cotton mill operatives were just as antagonistic to this as they were to the earlier inventions and patents. I know that I, personally, had to work days and travel nights in order to completely get around to the various places and straighten out trouble which we were continually running into. That, however, is a thing of the past.

It is my personal opinion that there is no automatic loom built today but what can be run successfully. The mechanism of the automatic loom will do what it was intended to do if the operative or loom fixer will adjust it properly. I am speaking now of a bobbin changing device as I have no faith or use for this device. I went on record, a number of years ago, on his very point and I think time has proven that I was justified in making the statement. Some people have the idea that automatic looms will only weave the plainest goods but I want it said here that you can run dobbie or jacquards or any other fancy goods on them: it is simply a matter of making the device do what it was designed to do as stated above.

In closing, I want to state that some of the most successful patterns are the results of accident. Some are taken from current events, such as designs of objects from King Tut's tomb, although this did not last long. Some are from serious thought and a great deal of study. I have found the more simple designs and the best balanced cloth lasts the longest, the more elaborate striking things usually pass out of style in one season.

Polish Institute for Testing Textile.

An institute for testing textile materials and fabrics has been established in connection with the State Textile School in Warsaw, Poland, according to report to the Department of Commerce by Consul General Jaekel, Warsaw. The new institute is controlled and maintained by the Ministry of Public Instruction, and will perform tests for the public as well as for the government and communal institution. In addition to testing raw materials and finished or partly finished textile products, it will also test and analysis accessory materials such as chemicals, dyes, water, etc. It is also announced that a certain amount of research work will be carried out on materials and manufacturing processes.

Clark's Cotton Records

Statistics for Week Ending March 28, 1925.

	1925.	1924.	1923.
Visible supply American	3,708,000	2,266,000	2,172,000
Into sight during week	164,000	78,000	104,000
Mill takings during week	386,000	166,000	213,000
Mill takings since Aug. 1st	10,657,000	8,480,000	9,596,000
Exports during week	61,000	61,000	59,000
Exports since Aug. 1st	6,734,000	4,510,000	3,837,000

Government Reports.

Acreage this season	40,403,000	38,709,000	34,016,000
Indicated crop July 25	12,144,000	11,412,000	11,065,000
Indicated crop middle of July	11,934,000		
Indicated crop end of July	12,351,000	11,516,000	11,449,000
Indicated crop middle of Aug.	12,956,000		
Indicated crop end of Aug.	12,787,000	10,788,000	10,575,000
Indicated crop middle of Sept.	12,596,000		
Indicated crop end of Sept.	12,499,000	11,015,000	10,135,000
Indicated crop middle of Oct.	12,675,000		
Indicated crop end of Oct.	12,816,000		
Indicated crop middle of Nov.	12,992,000		
Indicated crop end of Nov.	13,153,000		
Ginned to Oct. 1st	4,527,671		
Ginned to Oct. 18th	7,600,826	6,415,145	6,078,321
Ginned to Nov. 14th	11,163,400		
Ginned to Dec. 1st	12,225,000		
Ginned to Jan. 16, 1925	13,308,037		
Ginned to March 20 (final report)	13,618,751		
Carryover beginning of cotton year	2,319,000	2,573,000	4,879,000

Cotton Exports.

Following is a comparison of the exports by months in running bales, including linters:

	1924.	1923.	1922.
August	277,641	244,415	272,808
September	737,010	689,435	378,390
October	947,556	781,722	798,664
November	1,306,000	770,002	858,337
December	1,076,000	845,581	607,853
January, 1925	1,076,000	546,253	473,436
February, 1925	81,838	482,146	359,657
March		332,168	318,210
April		320,774	259,984
May		326,357	160,368
June		230,979	214,851
July		211,633	171,469
	5,772,000	4,864,027	

American Consumption of All Kinds of Cotton, Excluding Linters.

(In running bales, 000s omitted.)

	1924-25		1923-24		1922-24	
	Per Month	Per Season	Per Month	Per Season	Per Month	Per Season
August	357	357	492	492	526	526
September	435	793	484	975	494	1,020
October	530	1,322	542	1,517	534	1,554
November	492	1,814	532	2,049	579	2,133
December	533	2,347	462	2,510	529	2,663
January 3	589	2,924	577	3,088	610	3,273
February, 1925	550	3,324	508	3,595	567	3,840
March			484	4,079	624	4,464
April			480	4,559	577	5,041
May			414	4,991	621	5,661
June			350	5,341	542	6,203
July			347	5,688	463	6,666

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Cotton Goods

New York.—Cotton goods markets were not so active during the week and slightly lower prices were named on some lines of sheetings and heavy convertible. Finished lines were firmer, premiums being paid for spot shipments of fancy woven mixtures, ginghams and tissues and rayon mixtures.

Print cloths and sheetings were slow as the week closed. The premium on spot lots of wide prints virtually disappeared, but future contracts dropped less than spot prices. The sheeting market was dull and irregular, prices showing a slight drop. Other bag goods were also easier, and sales were small.

A further decline in the price of combed domestic broadcloths was noted. Some second hand sales were reported at 21 to 21½ cents, with contract prices unchanged at 22½ cents. The demand for oxfords continued steady and many mills are sold up for the early spring season, with May the best delivery they can make. In warp stripe sateens, the spot price of 140x76s was 20 cents with contracts at the same price.

There was practically no change in the market for tire fabrics during the week. Inquiry was fair and prices were firmer. Mills have pointed out the necessity of not lowering prices, due to the fact that cotton used in tire fabric has not declined.

Fairly large sales of single filling duck were reported during the week. There were sales of 100 to 200 bales, with the grade B at 20½ cents. Inquiry for all duck construction was larger than during the previous week. The usual period for repeat orders is at hand and the tent and awning trades are becoming more active.

Somewhat lower prices of silk and cotton mixtures for spot delivery were noted, but contract prices held firm. With slightly lower figures on tussah and canton, mills on silk and cotton mixtures may have to revise their prices accordingly.

Very little interest was manifest in the Fall River print cloth market during the week just ended, and the estimated total sales of 20,000 is the lowest in some months. The aggregate is about equally divided between listed and unlisted numbers. Buyers have shown no anxiety for goods, and inquiry was at the lowest ebb in a considerable period. Small sized lots of 36-inch low counts figured almost exclusively in the trading, and many orders were required to make up the aggregate

sales. The unlisted styles were mostly on order.

John V. Farwell Company, Chicago, says in its weekly review of trade: Wholesale dry goods business continues to run about the same as during corresponding week of last year. There was a slight increase in the number of orders received, but the volume of orders is slightly less. Buyers have been in market during the month in much larger numbers than during corresponding month of last year. Warmer weather this week has stimulated demand for ginghams and light weight wash fabrics for immediate delivery. Collections show improvement.

Retailers who have been pursuing the hand-to-mouth policy of operating on cotton goods are beginning to find that wholesalers are mill agents are giving preference in quick deliveries to those who have been using the now wanted styles and who ordered them in a small way when production had to be planned for the season. Some novel of more than 10 per cent on open-ty wash fabrics command premiums in prices, and some buyers have been willing to pay as much as 25 per cent advance to secure prompt shipment of some active cloths.

Cotton goods prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 28-inch, 64x64s 7½;
print cloths, 28-inch, 64x60s 7½;
print cloths, 27-inch, 64x60s 6½;
gray goods, 38½-inch, 64x64s 10;
gray goods, 39-inch, 68x72s 11½;
gray goods, 39-inch, 80x80s 13½;
brown sheetings, 3-yard, 14½;
brown sheetings, 4-yard, 11½; brown sheetings, standard, 15½; ticking, 8-ounce, 26; denims 20; staple ginghams, 27-inch, 11½; kid finished cambrics 9½a 10½; dress ginghams, 18½a 21; standard prints, 9½.

Manufacture of Absorbent Cotton in Peru.

A large local drug concern in Lima has secured from the Peruvian Government an exclusive concession for the privilege of manufacturing antiseptics absorbent cotton for a period of 15 years, the office of the American Commercial Attache at Lima reports. The entire cost of the manufacturing plant is estimated at about \$83,000 some of the machinery for the plant having already arrived. This concession is in line with the recently inaugurated policy of the Peruvian Government to encourage the establishment of new industries in the republic.

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The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—It was a very slow week in the yarn market. Sales were limited to hand-to-mouth buying and prices showed a further decline due to slack demand and the weakness in the cotton market. Spinners continued to hold quotations above those of dealers. There was further talk of curtailment and evidence that many Southern spinners are going to reduce operations as soon as present orders are filled.

On the last two days of the week there was a fair business for spot and nearby delivery. The price list showed considerable irregularity. A few contracts for July delivery were reported in both carded and combed yarns. One sale of 30,000 pounds of high grade 60-2 combed peeler skeins was reported for July delivery at 97 cents. In the carded section, the best demand continued to be for thearser numbers. Spinners prices were a reported unchanged, while prices in this market were at least a cent and a half lower than during the previous week. The lower prices however, failed to stimulate interest among the buyers and for the most part they showed no disposition to anticipate future requirements.

The price list in this market was as follows:

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps.			
2-ply 8s	40 a	2-ply 26s	48 a49
2-ply 10s	41 a	2-ply 30s	49½a51
2-ply 16s	43½a44	2-ply 40s	60 a62
2-ply 20s	44½a45	2-ply 50s	66 a68
2-ply 24s	47 a48		
Southern Two-Ply Skeins.			
8s	39 a	40s	59 a60
10s to 12s	40 a41	40s ex.	62 a63
14s	42 a	50s	68 a
16s	43 a44	60s	74 a76
20s	44½a45	Tinged Carpet—	
24s	47 a	3 and 4-ply 37 a	
26s	48 a49	White Carpet—	
30s	49½a50	3 and 4-ply 39 a	
36s	57 a		
Part Waste Insulated Yarn.			
6s, 1-ply	36 a	12s, 2-ply	39 a40
8s, 2, 3 and	41 a	20s, 2-ply	44½a45
4-ply	37 a	26s, 2-ply	48 a49
10s, 1-ply and	41 a	30s, 2-ply	50 a
3-ply	38 a39		
Duck Yarns.			
3, 4 and 5-ply—		3, 4 and 5-ply—	
8s	40 a	16s	44 a
10s	41 a	20s	45 a
12s	42 a		
Southern Single Chain Warps.			
10s	41 a	24s	47½a48
12s	42 a	26s	48 a49
14s	43 a	30s	50 a52
16s	44 a	40s	59 a62
20s	45 a		
Southern Single Skeins.			
6s to 8s	39 a	20s	44 a44½
10s	40 a41	24s	47 a
12s	41 a42	26s	48 a
14s	42 a43	30s	50 a
16s	43 a44	40s	59 a
Southern Frame Cones.			
8s	29 a	22s	43½a
10s	40½a	24s	44 a
12s	41 a	26s	45 a
14s	41½a	28s	46 a47
16s	42 a	30s	48 a49
18s	42½a	30s tying in	47 a
20s	43 a	40s	57 a25

Southern Combed Peeler Skeins, Etc.			
2-ply 16s	56 a60	2-ply 50s	85 a
2-ply 20s	58 a62	2-ply 60s	90 a
2-ply 30s	65 a67	2-ply 70s	95 a1 00
2-ply 36s	68 a75	2-ply 80s	1 05a1 10
2-ply 40s	75 a80		

Southern Combed Peeler Cones.			
10s	50 a	30s	60 a
12s	51 a	32s	62 a
14s	52 a	34s	64 a
16s	52½a	36s	65 a
18s	53 a	38s	68 a
20s	53½a	40s	70 a
22s	54 a	50s	75 a
24s	54½a	60s	85 a
26s	55 a	70s	95 a
28s	57 a	80s	1 05a

Eastern Carded Peeler Thread—Twist Skeins.			
20s, 2-ply	52 a	36s, 2-ply	64 a
22s, 2-ply	53 a	40s, 2-ply	66 a
24s, 2-ply	55 a	45s, 2-ply	69 a
30s, 2-ply	58 a	50s, 2-up	74 a

Eastern Carded Cones.			
10s	47 a	22s	53 a
12s	48 a	24s	55 a
14s	49 a	28s	57 a
20s	52 a	30s	59 a

Yarn Spinners' Bulletin

The bulletin of the Southern Yarn Spinners Association says:

"The volume of trading has been small the past week due to reduction of cotton values. The market quotations on yarns have been reduced about ½-cent from last week's values. Spinners' asking prices are firm at a material advance over reported quotations.

"The situation is a trying one. In spite of a potentially strong position of the actual value of raw cotton and the manner in which the present crop has moved into consumer's hands both here and abroad, and with the increasing difficulty the spinners are experiencing in securing supplies of raw material in local markets, the consumer persists in his belief that both cotton and cotton goods values are high.

"Because of the buyer's continued hand-to-mouth purchases mills are unable to lay out their operating schedule for several months in advance; in consequence their operations are irregular, and their costs unnecessarily high. This increase in cost is reflected in their asking values.

"Mills are not accumulating any stocks, and consumers are now forced to pay a premium for nearby deliveries. It seems more than likely that the buyer will over-wait his market and pay materially higher prices later on."

Wanted

Superintendent for 26,000 spindle mill. Apply in own handwriting, giving full information including age, education, and experience. State salary expected. Give references. Address J. R. K. B., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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Care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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As assistant superintendent or overseer spinning. 34 years old; married. Have had experience throughout mill. About 10 years in spinning, spooling and warping. Competent to figure most any changes in plain mill. High school education. Now employed but can report on few days' notice. References. Address P. S., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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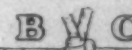
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Serious Prospects for New Crop

St. Matthews, S. C.—J. S. Wannamaker issues the following data on the prospective cotton crop situation for 1925:

"The new crop season opens with a combination of adverse conditions: An extended drouth through the winters months in Texas and prospects of an unprecedented emergence of boll weevils in the Eastern cotton States. A similar drouth over the Southwestern area in 1918 reduced the Texas crop for that year to 2,610,000 bales. In the winter of 1918, the estimated rainfall in Texas was only 3.40 inches, while for the past five months, the records show a precipitation slightly in excess of 5 inches. Without a well supplied reservoir of winter rains, Texas cotton lands will be unable to grow and mature a normal crop of cotton under the customary long, hot summer months in that State.

"Under such adverse climatic conditions, many of the largest cotton producing counties in Texas in 1918 only yielded from one half to one-third the lint per acre grown under normal conditions, as listed below:

Counties	Dry year Wet year	
	1918 (Bales)	1920 (Bales)
Williamson	49,215	157,663
Ellis	91,258	146,760
McLennan	43,638	133,614
Navarro	59,663	99,058
Hill	50,294	92,215
Runnells	2,638	37,878
Taylor	2,678	40,907

"It is advisable that the cotton trade as a whole give very serious consideration to the present prospective outlook for the cotton growing situation in Texas this season.

"In recent years, the records show that only in two years have the ravages of the boll weevil been minimized. These were the years 1920 and 1924. In 1921, under favorable climatic conditions, the weevil infestation was unusually heavy and its destruction over the belt was unprecedented, with an estimated loss of from 4,000,000 to 6,000,000 bales of cotton. The South produced less than 8,000,000 bales in 1921 on 31,000,000 acres planted. The destruction from that source was correspondingly heavy in 1922.

"The past fall was late and open, followed by mild winter months, and investigators in all sections of the belt are looking for an unprecedented emergence of weevils early in the planting season. The general depressed financial condition of the growers east of the Mississippi river, especially, is causing them to be slow in buying supplies of calcium arsenate to combat the insects.

"Drouth in the Southwest and heavy weevil emergence in the Eastern States, now a practical certainty, indicate a disastrous crop year."

"It has been fully demonstrated through the Southwide Boll Weevil Control Campaign of the American Cotton Association that weevil infestation can be controlled and

profitable yields of cotton made by adoption of practical methods of cotton culture and poisons. The popularity of this work is shown in record-breaking applications by farmers this season from all over the belt asking for cotton demonstration farms and methods for combating the insects. Merchants, bankers and others extending credit to farmers are urging as wide an extension of our Boll Weevil Control Campaign as possible this year. The movement should be fostered and supported to the fullest extent by every department of the cotton industry and every agency, firm or corporation directly or indirectly concerned about the 1925 cotton crop."

Boll Weevil Less Menacing

Washington, D. C.—On the strength of the most extensive examination ever conducted by it, the bureau of entomology of the agriculture department in its annual forecast as to the extent of the boll weevil menace predicted that the pest's initial emergence in 1925 will be fairly low throughout a large portion of the infested territory.

It is added, however, that the emergence still will be high enough so that with summer weather favorable for weevil multiplication, "serious damage will develop and the best which may be expected is that the farmer will have at least an initial advantage in the early season in his fight against the weevil." The bureau cautioned that there was nothing in its report which could be constructed as a reason for relaxation in the fight against the weevil.

Concerning the 1925 emergence, the bureau stated the southeastern states may expect at least a normal number of weevils, while from Alabama westward "it is evident that a lighter infestation will prevail on the average with the possible exception of the extreme gulf coast regions, but it is also evident that this infestation is going to be very abnormally spotted."

Stating that the predictions are merely indications of the preliminary infestation of weevils which may be expected to emerge from hibernation, the report emphasized that no attempt was made to forecast the final damage which may be expected for the season.

The examinations upon which the predictions are based were conducted this year not only at the usual points around the Tallulah, La., laboratory and in South Carolina and Georgia.

J. L. Wess, in charge of the the southern field investigations of crop insects and other officials of the bureau, declined to elaborate in any of the phases of their report.

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We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as overseer spinning, 6 years as overseer spinning and winding hosiery and underwear yarns. Have pleased most exacting customers on hosiery yarns. Good manager of help. Would consider large second hand job. Good references. No. 4425.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning or both. Would take place as second hand. Special training in carding and spinning, good experience and I. C. S. course. No. 4426.

WANT position as carder and spinner or as spinner. Have had 20 years experience as carder and spinner. Strictly sober and reliable. Can get results. Age 40, married. No. 4427.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Fifteen years on last job. Experienced on both white and colored work. Good references. No. 4428.

WANT position as night superintendent or overseer spinning. Long experience and get results. Good references. No. 4429.

WANT position as overseer carding, 25 years practical experience. Can get quality and quantity production. Good references. No. 4430.

WANT position as superintendent. Long experience as superintendent and overseer and can show excellent results. No. 4431.

WANT position as overseer weaving, would take place as second hand in large room. Experienced on wide and narrow loom, towels, pillow cases tubing, also understand plain weaving. Practical slasher and size man, sober and reliable. Good references. No. 4432.

WANT position as overseer carding and spinning, or both. Long experience in good mills, good references as to character and ability. No. 4433.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinner. Thoroughly reliable and competent man of long experience. Good manager of help. First class references. No. 4434.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on wide range of goods, can furnish references from some of the best superintendents in the South. No. 4435.

WANT position as overseer carding. Now employed in good mill as carder, but wish to change. Can handle all grades of cotton, low grades and waste. Know card room machinery and can handle help. Married, age 36, good habits, excellent references. No. 4436.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or both. Thoroughly reliable and experienced man, good references as to character and ability. No. 4437.

WANT position as superintendent of carded yarn mill. Age 35, married, have had 20 years in mill, 8 years as superintendent. Good references. No. 4438.

WANT position as overseer spinning in small mill or second hand in large mill. Good references as to character and ability. No. 4439.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Long experience on wide variety of goods, have given satisfaction on number of good jobs. Best of references. No. 4440.

WANT position as superintendent or manager, superintendent or would take large weave room or place as textile supply salesman. Excellent references to sow past record. No. 4441.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer weaving. Practical man of long experience on wide variety of goods, fancy and plain, white and colored work. Best of references. No. 4442.

WANT position as carder or spinner. Practical and reliable man of long experience and training. Good references. 4443.

WANT position as overseer carding, spinning or both. Married, sober, no bad habits. Best of references. No. 4441.

WANT position as superintendent to assistant superintendent of yarn mill. Can give good references as to character and ability. No. 4445.

MASTER mechanic with excellent reputation wants to change position on account of ill health in family. Best of references from well known mill men. Will consider only place paying good salary. No. 4446.

WANT position as overseer twisting, or twisting, spooling and winding and reeling. Experienced in these departments and can furnish references as character and ability. Eight years as overseer. No. 4447.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on wide range of fabrics and can furnish excellent references from present employers. No. 4448.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed and have fine record of past service. Good references. No. 4448.

WANT position as efficiency expert. Good experience in spinning and weaving mills. Can reduce production costs. No. 4449.

WANT position as master mechanic in small or medium sized mill. Electrical drive preferred. References. No. 4450.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer spinning and twisting. First class references as to ability and character. No. 4452.

WANT position as carder and spinner. Eight years as overseer. Age 35, sober and can give good references. No. 4453.

WANT position as carder, or carder and spinner. Prefer Georgia or the Carolinas. Can handle superintendent's job in small plant. Best of references. No. 4454.

WANT position as carder and spinner. Experienced in both rooms. Now employed. Fine references. No. 4454.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Now employed, but wish larger room. Have held present place two years; 8 years as overseer. Age 30, good references. No. 4456.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Eight years on tire fabrics, 4 years on cords. Would consider good place as second hand. References. No. 4457.

WANT position as superintendent. Two years as superintendent. 12 years as overseer carding and spinning. Have taken textile course. Would consider place as overseer. References. No. 4458.

WANT position as superintendent of medium sized yarn mill, or carder and spinner. Long experience on both fine and coarse work. No. 4459.

WANT position as overseer large weave mill, or superintendent smaller mill. Fifteen years as superintendent and overseer. Best of references. No. 4460.

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- Dye Works—**
Franklin Process Co.
Sayles Finishing Plants, Inc.
Eclipse Van Ness Dyeing Machine—
Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc.
- Electric Fans—**
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
General Electric Co.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
- Electric Hoists—**
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
Link-Belt Co.
- Electric Lighting—**
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
General Electric Co.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
- Electric Motors—**
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
Fairbanks-Morse Co.
General Electric Co.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
- Electric Supplies—**
Chicago Fuse Mfg. Co.
Cooper-Hewitt Electric Co.
General Electric Co.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
- Elevators—**
Link-Belt Co.
- Engineers (Mill)—**
—See Architects and Mill Engineers.
- Engineers (Ventilating)—**
Bahnsen Co.
Parks-Cramer Co.
- Engines (Steam, Oil, Gas, Pumping)—**
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
Fairbanks, Morse & Co.
Sydnor Pump & Well Co.
—See also Ventilating Apparatus.
- Expert Textile Mechanic—**
J. D. Hollingsworth.
- Extractors—**
American Laundry Machine Co.
Tolhurst Machine Works.
- Fences (Iron and Wire)—**
Cyclone Fence Co.
Page Fence and Wire Products Assn.
- Finishers—**
Sayles Finishing Plants, Inc.
- Finishing Compounds—**
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
Borne, Scrymser Co.
Hart Products Corp.
Seydel-Thomas Co.
- Finishing Machinery—**
B. F. Perkins & Son, Inc.
- Finishing Machinery—**
—See Dyeing, Drying, Bleaching and Finishing.
- Fire Insurance—**
Firemen's Mutual Insurance Co.
- Fiat Wall Paint—**
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
- Floor Stands—**
Wood's T. B. Sons Co.
- Fluted Rolls—**
Collins Bros. Machine Co.
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
Whitin Machine Works.
- Flyer Pressers and Overhaulers—**
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
Whitin Machine Works.
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- Flyers—**
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
Whitin Machine Works.
- Frames—**
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
- Friction Clutches—**
Wood's T. B. Sons Co.
—See Clutches.
- Fuses—**
Chicago Fuse Mfg. Co.
- Gearing (Silent Flexible)—**
Link-Belt Co.
- Gears—**
Dan Gear Co.
Ferguson Gear Co.
- Gear Makers—**
Dan Gear Co.
Ferguson Gear Co.
- Grate Bars—**
Thomas Grate Bar Co.
- Grab Buckets—**
Link-Belt Co.
- Greases—**
N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.
- Grinding and Polishing Machines—**
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.
Roy, B. S. & Son Co.
- Hangers (Ball and Socket)—**
William Sellers & Co., Inc.
- Hangers (Shaft)—**
Fafnir Bearing Co.
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.
William Sellers & Co., Inc.
Wood's T. B. & Sons Co.
- Hardware Supplies—**
Textile Mill Supply Co.
- Harness Twine—**
Garland Mfg. Co.
- Harness and Frames—**
—See Heddles and Frames.
- Heddles and Frames—**
Garland Mfg. Co.
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
L. S. Watson Mfg. Co.
- Hopper-Feed Hand Stokers—**
The J. H. Williams Co.
- Hosiery Dyeing Machinery—**
American Laundry Machinery Co.
Cocker Machinery & Foundry Co.
- Humidity and Air Conditioning Apparatus—**
American Moistening Co.
The Bahnsen Co.
Carrier Engineering Co.
Parks-Cramer Co.
- Humidity Controller—**
American Moistening Co.
The Bahnsen Co.
Carrier Engineering Corp.
Parks-Cramer Co.
- Hydro-Extractors—**
American Laundry Machinery Co.
Tolhurst Machine Co.
- Indigo Dyeing Machinery—**
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.
- Insurance—**
Firemen's Mutual Insurance Co.
Liberty Mutual Insurance Co.
- Knitting Machinery—**
Hepworth, John W. & Co.
- Knit Goods Finishing Machines—**
Kaumagraph Co.
- Marrow Machine Co., The.**
- Knotters—**
Barber-Colman Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
American Laundry Machinery Co.
- Laundry Machinery—**
Tolhurst Machine Works.
- Landscape Architect—**
E. S. Draper.
- Leather Packings—**
Chicago Belting Co.
Edward R. Ladew Co.
E. F. Houghton & Co.
Graton & Knight Mfg. Co.